Title: A Conlang-Venture: A Select-A-Feature Adventure

Author: Jessie Peterson

MS Date: 10-06-2023

FL Date: 01-01-2024

FL Number: FL-000094-00


Copyright: © 2023 Jessie Peterson. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0 Unported License.

http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/

Fiat Lingua is produced and maintained by the Language Creation Society (LCS). For more information about the LCS, visit http://www.conlang.org/
A Conlang-Venture
A Select-A-Feature Adventure

by
Jessie Peterson

Updated October 6, 2023
Introduction

Welcome to your adventure in constructing a language!

This book guides you through a small set of basic decisions that reflect the kinds of decisions conlangers make as they create languages. It introduces you to the process so you can see how one decision affects the next, which affects the next, which ultimately affects how the language looks. You are not building your own language by using this book. Instead, you are presented with pre-selected language features and forms and then deciding which direction those forms will take, feature by feature. You can work through the book as many times as you like to see how changing what features you decide to include changes the end result.

The intended audience is beginning conlangers, though more advanced conlangers can have fun working through the options, too!

Goal

This book is a guided demonstration of how even small decisions can affect the outcome of a conlang and its features. It is also a demonstration of why conlangers shouldn't be afraid to select features or sets of features found in other languages. Beginning conlangers, especially, often worry that selecting features that already exist in one language will mean their conlang will end up looking just like that language. However, languages can share the same building blocks while being quite different on the surface—which you can see if you work through the selections more than once in this book and compare the results!

This book is like a hyper-focused experiment to show you just how different languages can be when they share building blocks because not only are features shared across the decisions being made in this conlang-venture, but the starting forms (e.g. the words, all the sounds) are also identical. When you are inventing your own language, even if groups of features that you select are shared with other languages, your forms won't be identical to theirs. So if the results from this book can differ, just think how much more they would differ if each path began with different sounds options and word forms.
One question conlangers get asked quite frequently is “How do you go about creating a language?” One of the goals I have for this book is to provide an answer to that question by introducing some of the initial stages of the conlanging process. It walks users through five decisions with explanations of how those decisions affect the language’s patterns and features.

Specifically, this book walks through the kinds of decisions you would need to make if you want to evolve a language to create a more naturalistic language—a language that mirrors the kinds of quirks you see in natural languages. For instance, the English noun *leaf* becomes the plural form *leaves*, but the noun *reef* becomes *reefs* and not *reeves*. It doesn’t seem to make sense on the surface, but it makes sense if you dig into the language’s history. In the same way, this book demonstrates some of the ways conlangers can build patterned irregularities into a system so that they make sense if you trace the form’s history.

**How to use this book**

The opening pages that follow this introduction provide a description of the starting inventory that every reader will begin with. This inventory is for a conlang that has yet to be created. After the starting inventory, you will jump into the adventure by making your first of five decisions.

One decision leads to the next. You will begin by making a single decision about what sound changes to apply to the starting sound inventory and small glossary of proto-forms. After making that decision, you will follow the link provided that takes you to the page providing your results. Along with the results, you will be presented with a description of the consequences, or effects, of your decision.

---

1 For any who are curious, the sound shift that affected nouns like *leaves*, *knives*, *wolves*, and *hooves* was a part of the Old English language but not a feature of later stages of English. In Old English, the plural suffix had a pronounced vowel sound after a fricative like [f]. Not only was the vowel pronounced in the -es suffix after a fricative, but Old English also had a rule where fricatives became voiced between two other voiced sounds, which includes any vowel sound. Nouns ending in [f], therefore, became a voiced [v] in its plural form. In later stages of English, the fricative-voicing rule was lost, and most instances of the plural suffix lost the vowel, only surviving in Modern English when a noun ends in a special kind of fricative called a sibilant: [s], [z], [ʃ], or [ʒ], as in *kisses*, *topazes*, *dishes*, *churches*, *garages*, and *judges*. If a word entered the English language later in its history, the word’s plural form was not affected by the voicing rule. *Reef* entered the language in the late sixteenth century, long after the Old English period had ended, so its plural form, *reefs*, simply has an added [s] sound.
(Note that *consequences* is not used here in a negative connotation—it just means that a decision you make will necessarily affect the outcome in some way.) You will then be presented with the next decision point and continue forward until you have made all five decisions.

This book is lengthy, but it won’t take you long to complete the journey presented in its pages. You are only making five decisions, after all. The reason the book is so long is because having multiple options for each decision adds up. There are five decision points, each with three options. Five decisions with three potential results for each one yields 243 different end results.

The starting inventory includes sentences that will be translated. As you make decisions, you will see how those sentences are taking shape and transforming based on the current set of features you have selected at that point in the process.

Result pages are color-coded to show what decisions led to that particular result. (See the Color Guide.)

Throughout, bookmarked links are all bolded and pink, like the “Color Guide” link in the previous paragraph. As you start making decisions, you will also be presented with a progress bar at the beginning of the resulting section. That progress bar provides bookmarked links to take you to previous decision points, should you decide to try out another option or revisit information from a previous section.

For example, here is a screenshot of the beginning of one of the sections for the third decision (note that this is an image and does not contain any live links like the actual progress bar does):

![Example Image of a Progress Bar at the Beginning of a Results Section](image)

The progress bar indicates where you are in the decision-making process of the journey with a “You are here” message presented in white text. Previously made
decisions are indicated in black text and are color-coded to match the option selected. Each of those decision boxes provides a link to the previous section where you made that particular decision. For instance, clicking on the “VSO” option on the progress bar pictured in the example image would take you to the decision point presenting information about word order to allow you to re-read that information and even select a different option. Future decisions are greyed out on the progress bar to show you what is yet to come for the journey.

Using this book as a teaching tool
If you are a teacher using this book with students, it can serve as a starting point for many language-related discussion topics. Some example discussion topics connected to this book include the following:

- types of linguistic features and areas of linguistic study (e.g. phonetics/phonology, morphology/syntax)
- common patterns found within languages, including typological tendencies (e.g. the nasal hierarchy of [n] > [m] > [ŋ] > [ɲ] found in many natural languages, where, if a language has only one nasal sound, it most likely has the alveolar [n]; if it has two nasal sounds, it most likely has [n] and [m]; and so on)
- language families
- basic steps of conlanging, including the chain reaction of how each decision affects a host of other decisions (note that this discussion can apply to natural languages, too, such as analyzing how reordering sound changes can affect the final forms)
- language evolution and its effect on the sound system, vocabulary, and grammar
- grammaticalization and inflections

Some of these discussion topics—especially topics like grammaticalization—can be difficult for beginning students, so having concrete examples to work with can be helpful. For example, you will see that one of the options for the language

2 This book has 243 possible results, and they create a sort of non-naturalistic language family. It isn't a naturalistic family because it would be odd to find a language family where every single language shared a core set of grammaticalized forms. However, the 243 final results of this book provide examples of what you could call dialectal variation versus distinct forms that would belong to completely different branches of a family tree.
being built in this book is a language with a two-case system. In that system, arguments of the verb are unmarked while possessors and objects of adpositions are marked with a non-core case marker, which is a grammaticalized form.

The lexical verb “to shade” became the genitive marker, so a phrase like “den of the wolf” literally came from a phrase meaning “den shade-wolf,” where “the den shading the wolf” is the wolf’s den. All adpositions are grammaticalized from nouns in this system, such as “belly” becoming grammaticalized as an adposition meaning “in” or “inside.” Therefore, a phrase like “in the lake” historically comes from a lexical phrase meaning something like “belly of-lake,” which utilizes that genitive marker. As “belly” was reduced phonologically and semantically bleached as an adposition, its object retained the genitive marking. That example can serve as the starting point for a larger discussion of grammaticalization in natural languages and as inspiration for students to design their own lexical sources for grammaticalization.

The next section provides ideas for how to use this book to spark activities for your students to complete, whether they are working in groups or individually.

**Using this book as a learning tool**

If you are using this book as a learner (whether you are a student with teacher support or a reader working through the material on your own), there are many follow-up activities you can do once you complete this book to continue its journey.

**Sounds**

(1) **Trace the evolutions.**

Throughout the book, I provide updated forms as you make decisions about the language. However, I do not show a detailed history of how each form evolved. You could trace the evolutions to show how each form became its modern form. For example, if you choose the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, and plural number marking, you are presented with the updated sentence form *Onis ul klosyè* “The otters are swimming in the lake.” Those forms are based on the proto-forms *wunʔisa wul kolosjo*. Tracing the evolutions means applying the sound change rules from the Fetèn set of changes, one by one, to show how, for instance, *kolosjo* became *klosyè*.
(2) **Apply sound changes before grammaticalization.**

I grammaticalized the same forms before applying them to sound changes within a given option. For example, *ollo “to end” is the lexical source for the perfective aspect marker, and I reduced the form to -lo for suffixes and o(l)- for prefixes across the board. Those affix forms were then fed into the sound changes for modern forms. You could reverse the order, though, and apply sound changes to the lexical forms before reducing them to grammaticalized forms and compare your results to the ones presented in this book.

(3) **Select forms to reduce further.**

You can choose forms to phonologically reduce them further. For instance, in one set of results, the form kololosho translates as “they swam” and contains the two prefixes kol- and ol-. It is easy to imagine a scenario where speakers would further reduce any verb form occurring with both those prefixes to kol- (as in kolosho) or even kl- (as in klosho). If you choose to do this, you can decide what affixes or affix-root combinations you want to reduce.

(4) **Create new sound changes to add to an existing set of sound changes (or even to replace current ones).**

Each set of sound shifts has five different sound changes that are applied to the forms used in this book. You could expand the set of sound changes you’ve selected to include more shifts (adding even two or three new changes can have some pretty drastic effects on the results), or you could choose to swap out existing sound changes with different ones to create a new set. Once you have decided on your sound changes, apply them to the five sentences to see how the final forms are affected by your choices. Make sure you apply each sound change in order, one at a time, because changing the order of application can also change the results.

**Words/Grammar**

(1) **Create new vocabulary, adding to the existing lexicon.**

I only provide a limited set of words in this conlang-venture. You could expand the lexicon to include even more words to get practice creating lexical forms to fit into existing patterns of a language. To do this, begin by creating proto-forms that fit the expected phonotactic patterns described for the proto-language. Then run each proto-form through the sound changes you selected for your language to evolve their modern forms.
(2) **Create new vocabulary to replace current words.**

I have provided lexical forms throughout this book, but you can choose to create new forms for those words. For instance, I created the proto-form *moki* to mean “berry.” You could decide to replace that word with your own proto-form to mean “berry.” As with the previous activity, make sure any proto-forms you create fit the overall phonotactic patterns provided, and you need to apply your selected sound changes to those forms.

(3) **Grammaticalize more forms.**

While I provide some initial forms that are grammaticalized to create inflectional affixes and adpositions, you could create more forms, whether they are new affixes or new grammatical words. For instance, if you selected the “many cases” option, you could expand the inventory of case-marking affixes by grammaticalizing new forms. Regardless of routes selected, you could grammaticalize new adpositions for the language, such as an adposition meaning “under,” “near,” or “through.”

(4) **Grammaticalize new forms to replace existing ones.**

You could also choose to replace the forms I chose to grammaticalize with different ones. For instance, I used *wun* (“three”) to create a plural affix. You could choose to grammaticalize *onpa* (“many”) as the plural affix, or you could create an entirely new lexical form to grammaticalize, such as a noun meaning “all” or “group.”

**Clauses**

(1) **Create new sentences from existing vocabulary.**

I crafted five sentences using the starting vocabulary, but the same vocabulary can be used to create different sentences. For instance, you could use the lexicon I provide to translate the sentences “The wolves stood in the den” or “The bears are swimming.” Doing translations like these requires that you recall all the decisions you made for your conlang journey and apply them to the sentences you create.

(2) **Create strategies for more complex structures.**

All the sentences I provide are basic clause structures. You could expand the language by creating strategies for more complex structures, such as strategies for forming *yes/no* questions, *wh*-word questions, commands, relative clauses, or dependent clauses.
“Skeleton” language project
You can put all these activities together and treat the results from your conlang-venture as the start of a language. If you do this, you can write a grammar to describe features of the language, including example sentences for descriptions, inflection charts for nouns and verbs, and a full glossary with any inflected forms. From there, you can build on that “skeleton” to add in more features and vocabulary to turn it into a more fully functioning language.
Starting Inventory

This section presents you with all the starting pieces every reader begins this journey with. Before presenting the language features, though, the opening sections walk through some basic concepts that you need to understand before beginning any of the decision-making adventure.

Language change
Languages change. As they evolve, aspects of their sounds, words, and grammar shift. The decisions you’re presented with in this book reflect some of the ways languages evolve over time. The starting inventory provides the proto-forms, which will shift as you make choices throughout the book. Proto-forms represent the earliest known forms of words in a language.

For example, modern English has the word quack to refer to the sound a duck makes. Linguists have traced the history of quack to identify its earliest known forms and where the word ultimately comes from. To do that, they collected the different forms of quack found in old documents of English and compared those forms with ones found in old documents from languages that share historical origins with English, such as German and Dutch. Because English shares its origins with German and Dutch, they are part of the same language family. A language family is a group of languages that share a starting point. For example, the modern-day Romance languages (e.g. French, Spanish, Italian) all come from Latin, so they are a family of languages.

You can see shared features among the forms of quack in these Germanic languages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old English</td>
<td>cwacian</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>quack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Saxon</td>
<td>kwakôn</td>
<td>German</td>
<td>quaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Dutch</td>
<td>quakon</td>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>kwaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Norse</td>
<td>kvaka</td>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>kvacka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Depending on your familiarity with language families and the history of English, you may be surprised to learn that English is not a Romance language! English is a Germanic language and is more closely related to German, Dutch, and Swedish than it is to Romance languages like French and Spanish.
Based on all that historical information, they identified that, many, many years ago, the proto-form of modern-day *quack* looked something like *kwakōną*. (Note that linguists use an asterisk in front of those ancient proto-forms, something I also do for proto-forms in this book.) The words of the starting vocabulary for this journey are proto-forms. Their forms will evolve depending on the decisions you make.

Essentially, all the different results from this journey present a kind of language family, just like English, German, and Dutch belong to the same language family. Some results will be more like dialects with minor distinctive features and others will be completely different branches in the family tree with major differences.

Some sets of results from this book will be like comparing the English you hear in the southeastern regions of the United States to the English you hear in New York City. You can identify differences, but you can understand both as an English speaker. Other sets of results will be more like comparing English to German. Both are Germanic languages, and if you dig into them, you can find shared features. But, as an English speaker, you can’t look at a sentence in German and understand its meaning without first learning the language. So, when you compare different results at the end of this book, some will be like comparing dialects of English while others will be like comparing English to German.

**Starting sound inventory**

The starting sound inventory represents all the sounds used to create the proto-forms in this yet-to-be-created language. The sounds are broken down into consonant and vowel sounds. I present the sounds here in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), which is a system linguists use to transcribe—or write down—all the sounds that can, and do, appear in languages around the world.

Each category of sounds is presented in a table headed by a top row and left-side column with linguistic terms used to describe specific features of how the sound is produced. After each bolded term, you will find an italicized definition. For instance, a labial sound is a sound produced at or by the lips.⁴

---

⁴ If you are familiar with the IPA, you will notice that I have grouped together some categories of sounds, such as presenting bilabial and labio-dental consonants under the larger category of labial sounds.
In each cell, a symbol in IPA is provided, followed by an italicized description that provides a sample word in English to identify the sound, such as the note “produced like the [p] in *pail*,” which follows the [p] in its cell.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Labial</strong></th>
<th><strong>Alveolar</strong></th>
<th><strong>Palatal</strong></th>
<th><strong>Velar</strong></th>
<th><strong>Glottal</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the sound is produced at or by the lips</td>
<td>the sound is produced at the ridge behind the top front teeth</td>
<td>the sound is produced at the hard palate</td>
<td>the sound is produced at the soft palate, or velum, which is behind the hard palate</td>
<td>the sound is produced in the glottis, which is where the vocal cords are in the larynx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stop</strong></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>air is stopped in the mouth; the sound is made when that air is released</td>
<td>produced like the [p] in “pail”</td>
<td>produced like the [t] in “tall”</td>
<td>produced like the [k] in “kite”</td>
<td>produced like the sound before the vowels of “uh-oh”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fricative</strong></td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>air passes through a small passage in the mouth, creating a sound with friction</td>
<td>produced like the [f] in “father”</td>
<td>produced like the [s] in “silly”</td>
<td></td>
<td>produced like the [h] in “happy”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nasal</strong></td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>air is stopped in the mouth and flows through the nose</td>
<td>produced like the [m] in “mop”</td>
<td>produced like the [n] in “neat”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liquid</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>air passes around the sides of the tongue</td>
<td></td>
<td>produced like the [l] in “love”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Glide</strong></td>
<td>w</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>j</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the sound is made during a movement in the mouth</td>
<td>produced like the [w] in “wall”</td>
<td></td>
<td>produced like the “y” in “yellow”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STARTING CONSONANTS**
Consonants are more easily defined in terms of how they are produced than vowels are. Vowel descriptions are based on relative comparisons. For instance, high vowels are produced with the tongue relatively higher than mid and low vowels. There is not a clear dividing line between what counts as a high and mid vowel or a mid and low vowel. It’s more like a sliding scale with a roughly defined target area for each vowel sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Front</strong></th>
<th><strong>Back</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>High</strong></td>
<td>produced like the [i] in “liter”</td>
<td>produced like the [u] in “tube”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the tongue is pushed upward in the mouth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mid</strong></td>
<td>produced like the “a” in “date”</td>
<td>produced like the [o] in “note”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the tongue is in a more neutral position in terms of height</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low</strong></td>
<td>produced like the [a] in “father”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the tongue is low and flat in the mouth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STARTING VOWELS**

The proto-forms rely on these sounds. That is, if the sound isn’t listed in these tables, it won’t show up in the list of proto-words. However, these are just the beginning sounds. As you make choices about sound changes, the inventory will be affected. Any new sounds introduced will be described as necessary.

Languages differ in how sounds can be put together to form larger sound units, such as syllables. The patterns describing how these sound units are formed and how they interact with each other in larger streams of sounds are a part of the language’s phonotactics. All the proto-forms for this journey follow these two phonotactic patterns:

1. Syllables may be as small as a single vowel sound, but they can have a consonant sound on either side of the vowel. Any consonant can begin a syllable, but the ending consonant is slightly more restricted: stops cannot end a syllable. You can find syllable structures like **a, te, lon**, and **is** in this stage of the language. If two vowels are presented side-by-side in a word, it means there are two syllables. So **fain** is pronounced with two syllables and is
transcribed as [fa.in], with the vowels belonging to different syllables (a period is used in IPA transcriptions to indicate syllable boundaries).

(2) If a word only has one syllable, that syllable is stressed. If a word has two or more syllables, stress is assigned to the penultimate syllable, which is the syllable before the final syllable. You won’t see words with three or more syllables until later in the decision process, where this stress assignment will play a larger role. (Stress is indicated in IPA transcriptions with a small vertical line placed directly before the stressed syllable: in [ˈam.ti], the syllable [am] is stressed.)

There are different ways to write sounds, one of which is the IPA. Another method is Romanization, where the characters used to write word forms are limited to those regularly found in the Roman alphabet (i.e. the alphabet we use in English). I primarily use a Romanization to present results and describe current stages of each language form. However, the starting inventory and the final results also have IPA forms to show pronunciation.

When Romanized, most of the proto-forms reflect how they would be written in IPA; that is, they are written as they are pronounced. Two differences are the *j, which is Romanized as y, and the *ʔ, which is Romanized as an apostrophe. Any forms I provide in IPA are placed in square brackets.

**Starting vocabulary**
Throughout the book, I use five sentences to demonstrate how the choices you’ve made affect the language as it comes together. Here are the five sentences:

1. The bear is eating the berries.
2. The otters swam in the lake.
3. The mouse gave the bird seeds.
4. The fox stole the wolf’s den.
5. The birds are landing on the branches.

The core vocabulary needed to translate these sentences is provided in the following short glossary. Each word in the language has an asterisk before it to indicate that it is a proto-form.
The core vocabulary includes the nouns and verbs needed to translate the five sentences.

To fully translate the sentences, though, more proto-forms are necessary to cover the grammatical elements of the sentences, such as the past tense marker or a preposition (or postposition) indicating a location. The full glossaries are provided on the following pages, which include both core vocabulary and supporting vocabulary.

They also conclude this section describing the starting inventory.
Conlang-English Glossary

*ahfo* (n.) belly
*amti* (n.) den
*ataf* (n.) fox

*efko* (v.) to give

*fawe* (v.) to arrive
*feton* (n.) bundle

*hopa* (v.) to follow
*hoso* (num.) two

*ihu* (n.) seed
*ije* (adv.) now
*imha* (v.) to stand
*iti* (num.) one

*jile* (v.) to see
*jin* (n.) mouse

*keji* (v.) to pass
*kol* (pron.) third-person plural (they)
*kufe* (n.) bear
*kusi* (n.) branch

*lo* (pron.) second-person singular (you)

*maja* (v.) to live
*moki* (n.) berry

*nah* (pron.) second-person plural (you, y'all)
*nan* (adv.) then
*num* (v.) to eat

*oju* (n.) wolf
*ollo (v.) to end
*onpa (adj.) many
*osjo (v.) to swim

*pana (n.) hand
*paʔi (n.) bird

*seko (n.) home
*selki (v.) to land, to alight
*si (pron.) first-person singular (I)
*sion (v.) to shade

*te (pron.) third-person singular (he, she, it)

*umta (v.) to stay
*uti (n.) head

*weʔe (v.) to steal
*wul (n.) lake
*wun (num.) three

*ʔela (v.) to take
*ʔim (pron.) first-person plural (we)
*ʔisa (n.) otter
English-Conlang Glossary

*to arrive* (v.) *fawe

*bear* (n.) *kufe
*belly* (n.) *ahfo
*berry* (n.) *moki
*bird* (n.) *paʔi
*branch* (n.) *kusi
*bundle* (n.) *feton

*den* (n.) *amti

*to eat* (v.) *num
*to end* (v.) *ollo

*to follow* (v.) *hopa
*fox* (n.) *atatf

*to give* (v.) *efko

*hand* (n.) *pana
*he* (pron.) *te
*head* (n.) *uti
*home* (n.) *seko

*I* (pron.) *si
*it* (pron.) *te

*lake* (n.) *wul
*to land* (v.) *selki
*to live* (v.) *maja

*many* (adj.) *onpa
*mouse* (n.) *jin

*now* (adv.) *ije
one (num.) *iti
otter (n.) *ʔisa

to pass (v.) *keji
to see (v.) *jile
seed (n.) *ihu
to shade (v.) *sion
she (pron.) *te
to stand (v.) *imha
to stay (v.) *umta
to steal (v.) *weʔe
to swim (v.) *osjo

to take (v.) *ʔela
then (adv.) *nan
they (pron.) *kol
three (num.) *wun
two (num.) *hoso

we (pron.) *ʔim
wolf (n.) *oju

you ( pron. ) *lo (singular), *nah (plural)
Color Guide

Each decision point (DP) carries a thematic color, and each option within that decision has an assigned color. Throughout the document, these colors will be used as banners on pages to help you quickly identify the current option(s) in focus and any previously selected options.

You can click on the name of a decision point below to go to the page where that section begins.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decision Point 1: Sound Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set A: Fedõ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set B: Fetèn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set C: Fiedon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decision Point 2: Word Order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decision Point 3: Noun Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural marked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular marked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decision Point 4: Noun Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many cases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decision Point 5: Verb Tense/Aspect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No T/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past/Non-Past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete/Complete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Your adventure begins here! You, along with every other reader, are beginning with the same language forms. You will make five decisions along this short conlanging journey and see how those decisions transform those beginning pieces into a final form. (Well, final for this journey—any of these options could be expanded to create fuller language structures!)

Go to the next page to make your first decision.
Decision Point 1: Sound Changes

The sounds of language shift over time in systematic ways, and the way they shift can be described in series of “rules,” or series of descriptions to indicate what sounds are affected by a particular change and what environments trigger those changes.

You will select one option from three pre-selected sets of sound changes. Each set consists of five ordered changes. That means you apply the first “rule” to a word form before applying the next one, and so on. The three sets are described in this section with examples to show how the core vocabulary is affected by each one. At the end of the section, you will find a fuller glossary to be able to compare the full core vocabulary with its shifts from all three options.

Each set of sound changes is named to make it easier to identify which sound changes the set refers to. The names all mean “bundle,” so they are all modern forms of the proto-word *feton. The names look different because of the specific sound changes that apply.

Set A: Fedõ

(1) **Palatalization**: The alveolar consonants *t, *s, *n become palatalized before a front vowel (*i or *e), shifting to sh [ʃ], ch [tʃ], ny [ɲ], respectively. This palatalization also occurs when the listed alveolar consonants appear before *j, with the *j disappearing after the shift applies.

Examples:
*amti > amchi [am.tʃi]
*selki > shelki [ʃel.ki]
*osjo > osho [oʃo]

The [ʃ] is an affricate, which is a sound that is like a stop plus a fricative: you first close off the air flow, but then when it is released, it is released like a fricative. The [ɲ] is like the sound you get in the middle of the word onion.

(2) **Vowel lowering**: The high vowels *i and *u lower before a coda nasal (a nasal that is the final consonant sound in a syllable) to *e and *o, respectively.
Examples:
*jin > yen [jen]
*num > nom [nom]

(3) **Voicing assimilation**: A voiceless non-glottal consonant (*p, *t, *k, *f, *s, *ʃ, *tʃ*) voices after a voiced consonant (*m, *n, *l, *w, *j*). The voiced versions of the affected consonants are *b, d, g, v, z, zh* [ʒ], *j* [dʒ], respectively.\(^5\)

Examples:
*amti > *amtʃi > amji ['ɑm.dʒi]
*selki > *ʃelki > shelgi ['ʃel.gi]

(4) **Coda deletion**: Coda consonants (any consonant sound appearing as the final consonant in a syllable) are deleted. When they disappear, they leave traces behind on the preceding vowel. If a nasal coda is deleted (*m, *n*), the vowel before it becomes nasal (e.g. *en > ě*). For any other type of coda consonant, the vowel is lengthened (e.g. *us > ū [uː]*).

Examples:
*wul > wū [wʊː]
*ataf > atā ['ɑ.tɑː]
*amti > *amtʃi > amdʒi > āji ['ɑ̃.dʒi]

(5) **Intervocalic frication and voicing**: This rule is a chain effect, where there are two parts occurring one after the other. The first is that voiced stops (*b, *d, *g*) appearing between two vowels become the fricatives *v, dh* [ð], *gh* [ɣ], respectively. The second is that non-glottal voiceless stops (*p, *t, *k*) become voiced (*b, d, g*, respectively) when they occur between two vowels.

Examples:
*moki > mogi [mo.gi]
*ataf > *ataː > adā [a.dɑː]
*selki > *ʃelki > *ʃelgi > *ʃeːgi > shėghi [ʃeː.yi]

\(^5\) The Romanization of the affricate [dʒ] is the letter *j*. That matches how it is used in English, as in *joy*. The IPA [j] is a glide, which is represented by a *y*, as in *yes.*
The [ð] fricative is pronounced like the initial sound in *that*, and the [ɣ] fricative is not in English. It is pronounced similar to the “r” in the French word *rouge*. It is produced at the same place you produce a [g], but the tongue doesn’t quite touch the soft velum when it is raised. Instead, it leaves just enough space for air to flow through to create a fricative.

For the name of this set of sound changes, two of these shifts applied: coda deletion and intervocalic voicing.

*feton > *fetõ > fedõ “bundle”

You can see the effects of these sound changes on the full core vocabulary at the end of this section.

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/Decision Point 2.

**Set B: Fetèn**

(1) **Glottal consonant deletion:** The glottal consonants (*ʔ, *h*) are deleted.

Examples:
*ʔisa > isa [i.sa]
*ihu > iu [i.u]
*weʔe > wee [we.e]

(2) **Glide deletion:** The *j* is deleted before the high front vowel *i*, and the *w* is deleted before the high back vowel *u*.

Examples:
*jin > in [in]
*wul > ul [ul]

(3) **Nasal consonant assimilation:** When a nasal consonant (*m, *n*) occurs before another consonant, the nasal shifts its place of articulation to match the other consonant. Whether it is *m* or *n*, the nasal becomes *m* before a labial consonant, *n* before alveolar, *ny* [ɲ] before palatal, and *ng* [ŋ] before velar.
Example:
*ɑmti > anti [an.ti]

The [ŋ] is the nasal sound at the end of *sing, and the [ɲ] is like the sound you get in the middle of the word *onion.

(4) **Unstressed vowel shift**: Unstressed mid and low vowels (*e, *o, *a) become a schwa (è [ə]). Unstressed high vowels lower (*i > e, *u > o).

Examples:
*kufe > kufè [ku.fa]
*ʔisɑ > *isɑ > isè [i.sə]
*oji > oyo [o.jo]
*moki > moke [mo.ke]

The [ə] is produced like the final vowel in *sofa.

(5) **Schwa deletion**: Schwas are deleted where possible. Schwas cannot be deleted if their deletion causes a consonant cluster that is not allowed or if deleting the schwa would leave iy [ij] or uw at the end of a syllable.


Examples:
*efko > *efkə > efk [efk]

For the name of this set of sound changes, one of these shifts applied: unstressed vowel shift.

*feton > fetèn [fe.tən] “bundle”
You can see the effects of these sound changes on the full core vocabulary at the end of this section.

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/Decision Point 2.

### Set C: Fiedon

1. **Consonant assimilation**: Consonants fully assimilate to a following consonant, unless the following consonant is a glide. What this means is that a consonant shifts to match the consonant following it, as long as the following consonant is not a glide.

   Examples:
   * *ɔmti > ətti [at.ti]*
   * *efko > əkko [ek.ko]*
   * *selki > əkki [sek.ki]*

2. **Intervocalic voicing and glottal shift**: This shift is a sort of chain reaction. First, non-glottal stops and fricatives voice between two vowels, or between a vowel and a glide. Then, the glottal stop and fricative become velar (*ʔ > k, *h > kh [x]).

   Examples:
   * *moki > mogi [mo.gi]*
   * *osjo > ozyo [oz.jo]*
   * *ʔisa > kiza [ki.za]*

   The [x] fricative is the sound you may hear in *loch ness* or in the German *nacht*.

3. **Mid-vowel breaking**: Stressed mid vowels (*e* and *o*) break, becoming the diphthongs *ie* and *uo*, respectively. If there is no onset consonant, the high vowel at the start of the diphthong becomes a glide (y [j] or w, respectively).

   Examples:
   * *oju > woyu [wo.ju]*
   * *weʔe > *weke > wieke [wie.ke]*
   * *efko > ekko > yekko [jek.ko]*
(4) **Glide fortition**: The glides *j* and *w* become fortified in front of particular vowels. The *j* becomes zh [ʒ] before the front vowels *i* and *e*, and the *w* becomes v before the back vowels *u* and *o*.

Examples:
- *osjo > *ozjo > *wozjo > vozyo* [voz.jo]
- *jin > zhin* [ʒin]
- *wul > vul* [vul]
- *efko > *ekko > *jekko > zheko* [ʒek.ko]

(5) **Geminate reduction**: All geminate consonants (doubled consonant sounds) reduce to singletons.

Examples:
- *amti > *atti > ati* [ɑ.ti]
- *selki > *sekki > *siekki > sieki* [sie.ki]

For the name of this set of sound changes, two of these shifts applied: intervocalic voicing and mid-vowel breaking.

*feṭon > *fedon > **fiedon** “bundle”*

You can see the effects of these sound changes on the full core vocabulary at the end of this section.

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/Decision Point 2**.
Core Vocabulary Chart

Proto-forms are provided in IPA, but modern (or final) forms are Romanized and presented in IPA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Set A</th>
<th>Set B</th>
<th>Set C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*feton</td>
<td>bundle</td>
<td>Fedõ</td>
<td>Fetèn</td>
<td>Fiedon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*amti</td>
<td>den</td>
<td>āji [ā.dʒi]</td>
<td>ante [an.te]</td>
<td>ati [a.ti]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ataf</td>
<td>fox</td>
<td>adâ [a.daː]</td>
<td>atèf [a.taːf]</td>
<td>adaf [a.daf]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*efko</td>
<td>to give</td>
<td>ēgo [eː.go]</td>
<td>efk [efk]</td>
<td>zheko [ʒe.ko]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ihu</td>
<td>seed</td>
<td>ihu [i.hu]</td>
<td>io [i.o]</td>
<td>ikhu [i.xu]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*jin</td>
<td>mouse</td>
<td>yē [jē]</td>
<td>in [in]</td>
<td>zhin [ʒin]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*kufe</td>
<td>bear</td>
<td>kufe [ku.fe]</td>
<td>kuf [kuf]</td>
<td>kuve [ku.ve]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*kusi</td>
<td>branch</td>
<td>kushi [ku.ʃi]</td>
<td>kuse [ku.se]</td>
<td>kusi [ku.zi]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*moki</td>
<td>berry</td>
<td>mogi [mo.gi]</td>
<td>moke [mo.ke]</td>
<td>muogi [muo.gi]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*num</td>
<td>to eat</td>
<td>nō [nō]</td>
<td>num [num]</td>
<td>num [num]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*oju</td>
<td>wolf</td>
<td>oyu [o.ju]</td>
<td>oyo [o.jo]</td>
<td>voyu [vo.ju]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*osjo</td>
<td>to swim</td>
<td>osho [o.ʃo]</td>
<td>osyè [os.jə]</td>
<td>vozyo [voz.jo]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*paʔi</td>
<td>bird</td>
<td>pa'i [pa.ʔi]</td>
<td>pae [pa.e]</td>
<td>paki [pa.ki]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*selki</td>
<td>to land</td>
<td>shēghi [ʃeː.yi]</td>
<td>selke [sel.ke]</td>
<td>sieki [sie.ki]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*weʔe</td>
<td>to steal</td>
<td>weʾ [weʔe]</td>
<td>we [we]</td>
<td>wieke [wie.ke]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*wul</td>
<td>lake</td>
<td>wū [wuː]</td>
<td>ul [ul]</td>
<td>vul [vul]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ʔisa</td>
<td>otter</td>
<td>isa [i.sa]</td>
<td>is [i.s]</td>
<td>kiza [ki.za]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table demonstrates how the core vocabulary will look different, depending on the set of sound changes you select for this journey.
DP2: Word Order

This section presents all landing pages and descriptions of options for the second major decision point.
You have decided to apply the first set of sound changes to the language, or the *Fedô* bundle of sound changes. The changes introduced new sounds to the language, which are provided in the consonant and vowel tables that follow. For each table, the IPA symbol is provided across the top of each row, and the Romanized equivalent is provided below it in italics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Labial</th>
<th>Dental</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stop</strong></td>
<td>p / b</td>
<td>t / d</td>
<td>k / g</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p / b</td>
<td>t / d</td>
<td>k / g</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fricative</strong></td>
<td>f / v</td>
<td>s / z</td>
<td>s / z</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f / v</td>
<td>s / z</td>
<td>s / z</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affricate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>tʃ / dʒ</td>
<td>gh</td>
<td>h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nasal</strong></td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liquid</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Glide</strong></td>
<td>w</td>
<td></td>
<td>j</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>w</td>
<td></td>
<td>j</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fedõ/Decision Point 2: Word Order**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fedõ</th>
<th>Word Order</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Tense/Aspect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You are here</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that the sound changes you selected added voiced stops and fricatives, a dental (or interdental) consonant, and a new series of palatal consonants to the sound inventory.

As for the vowel inventory, it has expanded to include nasal and long vowels:
Now that you have your sound changes in place, your next decision requires you to select one of three word orders for basic clause structures.

### Word Order Introduction

Language word order is described by indicating the most typical patterns found in clauses for ordering these three units:

- **S** subject
- **O** object
- **V** verb

These terms are best understood by looking at how they are treated with a dynamic verb, or a verb of action. For instance, *lift* is a dynamic verb. The subject is typically the one doing the action of a dynamic verb, so in the sentence *Jolene painted the wall*, “Jolene” is the subject. The object is the entity most affected by the action of a dynamic verb, so in our example sentence, “the wall” is the object.

All combinations of word orders are possible in languages, but you will be deciding which of the three most commonly found orders you want to use. You will be selecting from SOV, SVO, and VSO. While word order most outwardly affects the ordering of the subject, verb, and object, it also affects other patterns, such as whether the language is more likely to have prepositions or postpositions and where modifiers are more likely to occur relative to the word they’re modifying.

---

6 The three orders you’re choosing from represent the word order found in over 90% of known, documented natural languages.
The following table provides an overview of the basic patterns that will be followed for each word order option. In the table, the “V” represents head words (the verb is considered the head of a clause, which means the verb used will indicate what other elements can, or must, appear in the clause alongside it for grammaticality). The “O” represents other words appearing in a phrase to support, modify, or complete the meaning of the head word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V-Patterner</th>
<th>O-Patterner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tense/Aspect Marking</td>
<td>Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>see Decision Point 5</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Adposition Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adposition</td>
<td>Noun Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>see Decision Point 4</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Number Marking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>see Decision Point 3</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Possessor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example, if you choose an SOV system, adverbs will occur before verbs (e.g. *gracefully jump*), and adjectives will precede nouns (e.g. *pretty flower*). Those orders will be reversed for the SVO and VSO options.

**SOV**

Going back to the example sentence in the introduction, a language with SOV word order would naturally use the order *Jolene the wall painted.*
Additionally, the structures will show head-final tendencies. That means modifiers will occur before the word they are modifying, and any adpositions will be postpositions (e.g. [the lake] [in], where *in* is an adposition).

If you choose SOV order, the first sentence for translation will be roughly structured like the following (note that this structure is a rough template and will be affected by the decisions you’ll make in Decision Points 3-5).

The bear is eating the berries.
[bear] [berry] [eat]
*Kufe mögi nõ.*

If you choose this option, go to Fedô/SOV/Decision Point 3.

**SVO**

English is an SVO language, so the example sentence from the introduction (*Jolene painted the wall*) matches the ordering you will find in other SVO languages.

If you choose this option, structures will show head-initial tendencies: modifiers will occur after the word they are modifying, and any adpositions will be prepositions (e.g. [in] [the lake], where *in* is an adposition).

The first sentence for translation will be roughly structured like the following in an SVO system (note that this structure is a rough template and will be affected by the decisions you’ll make in Decision Points 3-5).

The bear is eating the berries.
[bear] [eat] [berry]
*Kufe nõ mögi.*

If you choose this option, go to Fedô/SVO/Decision Point 3.

**VSO**

Returning to the example sentence in the introduction, a language with VSO word order would naturally use the order *Painted Jolene the wall.*
If you choose VSO order, other structures will reflect head-initial tendencies, which means modifiers will occur after the word they are modifying, and any adpositions will be prepositions (e.g. [in] [the lake], where in is an adposition).

In a VSO system, the first sentence for translation will be roughly structured like the following (note that this structure is a rough template and will be affected by the decisions you’ll make in Decision Points 3-5).

The bear is eating the berries.
[eat] [bear] [berry]
Nō kufe mogi.

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/Decision Point 3.

---

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have decided to apply the second set of sound changes to the language, or the *Fetèn* bundle of sound changes. The changes shifted the sound inventory for the language, which is reflected in the consonant and vowel tables that follow. For each table, the IPA symbol is provided across the top of each row, and the Romanized equivalent is provided below it in italics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Labial</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stop</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>k</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fricative</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricative</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nasal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>ɲ</td>
<td>η</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>ny</td>
<td>ng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liquid</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid</td>
<td></td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Glide</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glide</td>
<td>w</td>
<td></td>
<td>j</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sound changes you selected removed all glottal sounds and added more nasal sounds. It also introduced new consonant clusters.

As for the vowel inventory, it has expanded to include a central vowel:
A Conlang-Venture

36

FETÈN SOUND CHANGES APPLIED TO THE VOWEL INVENTORY

Now that you have your sound changes in place, your next decision requires you to select one of three word orders for basic clause structures.

**Word Order Introduction**

Language word order is described by indicating the most typical patterns found in clauses for ordering these three units:

- S subject
- O object
- V verb

These terms are best understood by looking at how they are treated with a dynamic verb, or a verb of action. For instance, *lift* is a dynamic verb. The subject is typically the one doing the action of a dynamic verb, so in the sentence *Jolene painted the wall*, “Jolene” is the subject. The object is the entity most affected by the action of a dynamic verb, so in our example sentence, “the wall” is the object.

All combinations of word orders are possible in languages, but you will be deciding which of the three most commonly found orders you want to use. You will be selecting from SOV, SVO, and VSO. While word order most outwardly affects the ordering of the subject, verb, and object, it also affects other patterns, such as whether the language is more likely to have prepositions or postpositions and where modifiers are more likely to occur relative to the word they’re modifying.

---

7 The three orders you’re choosing from represent the word order found in over 90% of known, documented natural languages.
The following table provides an overview of the basic patterns that will be followed for each word order option. In the table, the “V” represents head words (the verb is considered the head of a clause, which means the verb used will indicate what other elements can, or must, appear in the clause alongside it for grammaticality). The “O” represents other words appearing in a phrase to support, modify, or complete the meaning of the head word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V-Patterner</th>
<th>O-Patterner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tense/Aspect Marking</td>
<td>Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>see Decision Point 5</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Adposition Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adposition</td>
<td>Noun Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Marking</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>see Decision Point 4</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Number Marking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>see Decision Point 3</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Possessor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OVERVIEW OF PATTERNS THAT FOLLOW V-O ORDERING

For example, if you choose an SOV system, adverbs will occur before verbs (e.g. *gracefully jump*), and adjectives will precede nouns (e.g. *pretty flower*). Those orders will be reversed for the SVO and VSO options.

**SOV**

Going back to the example sentence in the introduction, a language with SOV word order would naturally use the order *Jolene the wall painted.*
Additionally, the structures will show head-final tendencies. That means modifiers will occur before the word they are modifying, and any adpositions will be postpositions (e.g. [the lake] [in], where in is an adposition).

If you choose SOV order, the first sentence for translation will be roughly structured like the following (note that this structure is a rough template and will be affected by the decisions you’ll make in Decision Points 3-5).

The bear is eating the berries.
[bear] [berry] [eat]
*Kuf moke num.*

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Decision Point 3.

**SVO**

English is an SVO language, so the example sentence from the introduction (*Jolene painted the wall*) matches the ordering you will find in other SVO languages.

If you choose this option, structures will show head-initial tendencies: modifiers will occur after the word they are modifying, and any adpositions will be prepositions (e.g. [in] [the lake], where in is an adposition).

The first sentence for translation will be roughly structured like the following in an SVO system (note that this structure is a rough template and will be affected by the decisions you’ll make in Decision Points 3-5).

The bear is eating the berries.
[bear] [eat] [berry]
*Kuf num moke.*

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/Decision Point 3.

**VSO**

Returning to the example sentence in the introduction, a language with VSO word order would naturally use the order *Painted Jolene the wall.*
If you choose VSO order, other structures will reflect head-initial tendencies, which means modifiers will occur after the word they are modifying, and any adpositions will be prepositions (e.g. [in] [the lake], where \textit{in} is an adposition).

In a VSO system, the first sentence for translation will be roughly structured like the following (note that this structure is a rough template and will be affected by the decisions you’ll make in Decision Points 3-5).

\begin{quote}
    The bear is eating the berries.
    \texttt{[eat] [bear] [berry]}
    \textit{Num kuf moke}.
\end{quote}

If you choose this option, go to \texttt{Fetèn/VSO/Decision Point 3}.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to \texttt{Decision Point 1} to select a different set of sound changes.
You have decided to apply the third set of sound changes to the language, or the Fiedon bundle of sound changes. These changes shifted the sound inventory of the language to include the consonants and vowels in the following tables. For each table, the IPA symbol is provided across the top of each row, and the Romanized equivalent is provided below it in italics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labial</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>p / b</td>
<td>t / d</td>
<td>k / g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>p / b</td>
<td>t / d</td>
<td>k / g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fricative</td>
<td>f / v</td>
<td>s / z</td>
<td>ʒ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f / v</td>
<td>s / z</td>
<td>zh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>zh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>m</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glide</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>j</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>w</td>
<td>y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These sound changes removed glottal sounds and added voiced stops, voiced fricatives, and two new fricatives.

The vowel inventory expanded to include diphthongs:
Now that you have your sound changes in place, your next decision requires you to select one of three word orders for basic clause structures.

## Word Order Introduction

Language word order is described by indicating the most typical patterns found in clauses for ordering these three units:

- **S** subject
- **O** object
- **V** verb

These terms are best understood by looking at how they are treated with a dynamic verb, or a verb of action. For instance, *lift* is a dynamic verb. The subject is typically the one doing the action of a dynamic verb, so in the sentence *Jolene painted the wall*, “Jolene” is the subject. The object is the entity most affected by the action of a dynamic verb, so in our example sentence, “the wall” is the object.

All combinations of word orders are possible in languages, but you will be deciding which of the three most commonly found orders you want to use. You will be selecting from SOV, SVO, and VSO. While word order most outwardly affects the ordering of the subject, verb, and object, it also affects other patterns, such as whether the language is more likely to have prepositions or postpositions.

---

8 The three orders you're choosing from represent the word order found in over 90% of known, documented natural languages.
and where modifiers are more likely to occur relative to the word they’re modifying.

The following table provides an overview of the basic patterns that will be followed for each word order option. In the table, the “V” represents head words (the verb is considered the head of a clause, which means the verb used will indicate what other elements can, or must, appear in the clause alongside it for grammaticality). The “O” represents other words appearing in a phrase to support, modify, or complete the meaning of the head word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V-Patterner</th>
<th>O-Patterner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tense/Aspect Marking</td>
<td>Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see Decision Point 5</td>
<td>Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adposition Phrase</td>
<td>Adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adposition</td>
<td>Noun Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Marking</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see Decision Point 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Number Marking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see Decision Point 3</td>
<td>Possessor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OVERVIEW OF PATTERNS THAT FOLLOW V-O ORDERING

For example, if you choose an SOV system, adverbs will occur before verbs (e.g. gracefully jump), and adjectives will precede nouns (e.g. pretty flower). Those orders will be reversed for the SVO and VSO options.

**SOV**

Going back to the example sentence in the introduction, a language with SOV word order would naturally use the order Jolene the wall painted.
Additionally, the structures will show head-final tendencies. That means modifiers will occur before the word they are modifying, and any adpositions will be postpositions (e.g. [the lake] [in], where \textit{in} is an adposition).

If you choose SOV order, the first sentence for translation will be roughly structured like the following (note that this structure is a rough template and will be affected by the decisions you’ll make in Decision Points 3-5).

\begin{center}
The bear is eating the berries.  
[bear] [berry] [eat]  
\textit{Kuve muogi num}.  
\end{center}

If you choose this option, go to \textbf{Fiedon/SOV/Decision Point 3}.

\textbf{SVO}

English is an SVO language, so the example sentence from the introduction (\textit{Jolene painted the wall}) matches the ordering you will find in other SVO languages.

If you choose this option, structures will show head-initial tendencies: modifiers will occur after the word they are modifying, and any adpositions will be prepositions (e.g. [in] [the lake], where \textit{in} is an adposition).

The first sentence for translation will be roughly structured like the following in an SVO system (note that this structure is a rough template and will be affected by the decisions you’ll make in Decision Points 3-5).

\begin{center}
The bear is eating the berries.  
[bear] [eat] [berry]  
\textit{Kuve num muogi}.  
\end{center}

If you choose this option, go to \textbf{Fiedon/SVO/Decision Point 3}.

\textbf{VSO}

Returning to the example sentence in the introduction, a language with VSO word order would naturally use the order \textit{Painted Jolene the wall}.
If you choose VSO order, other structures will reflect head-initial tendencies, which means modifiers will occur after the word they are modifying, and any adpositions will be prepositions (e.g. [in] [the lake], where in is an adposition).

In a VSO system, the first sentence for translation will be roughly structured like the following (note that this structure is a rough template and will be affected by the decisions you’ll make in Decision Points 3-5).

```
The bear is eating the berries.
[eat] [bear] [berry]
Num kuve muogi.
```

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Decision Point 3.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
DP3: Noun Number

This section presents all landing pages and descriptions of options for the third major decision point.
So far, you have made two selections: Fedõ sound changes (Set A) and SOV word order. The basic foundations for the five sentences for translation are provided here:

1. *Kufe mogi nō.*
   [bear] [berry] [eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *'Isa wū osho.*
   [otter] [lake] [swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yẽ ihu pa‘i ēgo.*
   [mouse] [seed] [bird] [give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā oyu ăji we‘e.*
   [fox] [wolf] [den] [steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa‘i kushi shēghi.*
   [bird] [branch] [land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

None of these forms are final, and sentences 2-5, especially, have structures that will be shaped over the course of the next three decisions.

For this particular language, having a head-final order means verbs will occur at the ends of clauses, any adpositions will be postpositions, possessors will precede the possessed noun (as in sentence 4), and adverbs or other adverbial information (such as adposition phrases) will occur before the verb, as in sentences 2 and 5. That information is summarized in this bulleted list for reference:

- Subject - Object - Verb
- Subject - Object - Postposition Phrase - Adverb - Verb
The next decision you need to make focuses on noun number.

### Noun Number Introduction

Languages differ in what information speakers need to mark. One kind of marking that languages may require is number marking on the nouns. Some languages require speakers to mark nouns to indicate whether they are referring to one or more than one entity. The most common number distinctions made in languages are between singular and plural nouns. A singular noun refers to one (and only one) entity, such as *dog*. A plural noun refers to two or more entities, as in *dogs*.

When pieces of grammatical information are marked, one form can be (and often is) an unmarked form. For instance, in English, the singular *dog* doesn’t have any marking on it. It is the bare form of the noun. The plural form, *dogs*, is created through the addition of a suffix, so it is a marked form. You’ll get to choose if the language marks number on nouns and, if it does, which form is marked.

Choosing to mark number will introduce a new unit into the language, an affix (a term that refers to both prefixes and suffixes) that is a grammaticalized form of either *wun* “three” (for a plural marker) or *iti* “one” (for a singular marker). Grammaticalization is a process where a full lexical item, such as a noun, verb, adjective, or numeral in the language, becomes associated with a grammatical use, such as a number-marking affix on nouns.

During the grammaticalization process, the forms are often reduced phonologically, so the grammatical version differs from the full lexical version. For example, in the option where plural nouns are marked, the language will have an affix form that originated from *wun* that looks different from the word for “three,” which also came from the proto-form *wun*.
Fedõ/SOV/No Number

If you choose this option, nouns will not distinguish singular and plural forms—a bare noun could be translated both ways. For instance, *adā* means both “fox” and “foxes.”

In this SOV version of the language, numerals occur before nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” *ichi mogi*, “two berries” *hoso mogi*, and “three berries” *wō mogi*. The form of “berry” does not change across the three forms.

For this particular language, no number marking on the nouns has one other effect: there will be no subject agreement marking on the verb.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence remains the same (for the time being):

“The bear is eating berries.”
[bear] [berry] [eat]  
*Kufe mogi nō.*

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Decision Point 4.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language. The singular form will be unmarked, and the plural form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of *wun* “three.” For this language option, plural nouns occur with a prefix (*u-* before consonants, *un-* before vowels).

In this SOV version of the language, numerals occur before nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” *ichi mogi*, “two berries” *hoso umogi*, and “three berries” *wō umogi*. The form of “berry” changes from the unmarked singular *mogi* to the plural *umogi* in these examples.
Additionally, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: *te “he/she/it” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and *kol “they” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

In this system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: ch(e)- will indicate a singular subject, and ko(l)- will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

“The bear is eating berries.”
[bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
Kufe umogi chenõ.

In this template, “bear” is unmarked while “berries” takes a plural affix. Also, the verb “is eating” is marked with a singular subject agreement marker (“bear” is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Decision Point 4.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language, but in the opposite way from the previous option. For this system, the plural form will be unmarked, and the singular form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of *iti “one.” For this particular option, singular nouns occur with a prefix (i- before consonants, t/ch- before vowels).

In this SOV version of the language, numerals occur before nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” ichi imogi, “two berries” hosõ mogi, and “three berries” wõ mogi. The form of “berry” changes from the singular imogi to the unmarked plural mogi in these examples.

As in the previous option, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: *te “he/she/it” will occur as
an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and *kol “they” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

For this particular system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: ch(e)- will indicate a singular subject, and ko(l)- will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

“The bear is eating berries.”
[sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
Igufe mogi chenõ.

In this template, the plural noun “berries” is unmarked while the singular “bear” takes a singular affix. Also, the verb “is eating” is marked with a singular subject agreement marker (“bear” is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Decision Point 4.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
So far, you have made two selections: Fedõ sound changes (Set A) and SVO word order. The basic foundations for the five sentences for translation are provided here:

1. **Kufe nõ mogi.**
   [bear] [eat] [berry]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **‘Isa osho wù.**
   [otter] [swim] [lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yẽ ēgo ihu pa’i.**
   [mouse] [give] [seed] [bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adā we’e āji oyu.**
   [fox] [steal] [den] [wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pa’i shēghi kushi.**
   [bird] [land] [branch]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

None of these forms are final, and sentences 2-5, especially, have structures that will be shaped over the course of the next three decisions.

For this particular language, having a head-initial order means verbs will occur before their objects, any adpositions will be prepositions, and possessors will follow the possessed noun (as in sentence 4). Manner adverbs (i.e. *how* an action is completed, such as *joyfully*), spatial adverbs (i.e. *where* something takes place, such as *here* or *there*), and any preposition phrases occur at the end of the clause (after the object), as in sentences 2 and 5. Temporal adverbs (i.e. *when* something happens, such as *now* or *then*) occur directly after the verb. That information is summarized in this bulleted list for reference:
The next decision you need to make focuses on noun number.

**Noun Number Introduction**

Languages differ in what information speakers need to mark. One kind of marking that languages may require is number marking on the nouns. Some languages require speakers to mark nouns to indicate whether they are referring to one or more than one entity. The most common number distinctions made in languages are between singular and plural nouns. A singular noun refers to one (and only one) entity, such as dog. A plural noun refers to two or more entities, as in dogs.

When pieces of grammatical information are marked, one form can be (and often is) an unmarked form. For instance, in English, the singular dog doesn’t have any marking on it. It is the bare form of the noun. The plural form, dogs, is created through the addition of a suffix, so it is a marked form. You’ll get to choose if the language marks number on nouns and, if it does, which form is marked.

Choosing to mark number will introduce a new unit into the language, an affix (a term that refers to both prefixes and suffixes) that is a grammaticalized form of either *wun* “three” (for a plural marker) or *iti* “one” (for a singular marker). Grammaticalization is a process where a full lexical item, such as a noun, verb, adjective, or numeral in the language, becomes associated with a grammatical use, such as a number-marking affix on nouns.

During the grammaticalization process, the forms are often reduced phonologically, so the grammatical version differs from the full lexical version. For example, in the option where plural nouns are marked, the language will have an affix form that originated from *wun* that looks different from the word for “three,” which also came from the proto-form *wun.*
Fedõ/SVO/No Number

If you choose this option, nouns will not distinguish singular and plural forms—a bare noun could be translated both ways. For instance, $adâ$ means both “fox” and “foxes.”

In this SVO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” $mogi$ icti, “two berries” $mogi$ hosô, and “three berries” $mogi$ wô. The form of “berry” does not change across the three forms.

For this particular language, no number marking on the nouns has one other effect: there will be no subject agreement marking on the verb.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence remains the same (for the time being):

“The bear is eating berries.”

[bear] [eat] [berry]

*Kufe nô mogi.*

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Decision Point 4.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language. The singular form will be unmarked, and the plural form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of *wun* “three.” For this language option, plural nouns occur with a suffix (-ô after consonants and an old proto -n after vowels, which will turn the final vowel nasal and, potentially, lower it).

In this SVO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” $mogi$ ichi, “two berries” $mogê$ hosô, and “three berries” $mogê$ wô. The form of “berry” changes from the unmarked singular $mogi$ to the plural $mogê$ in these examples.
Additionally, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: *te “he/she/it” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and *kol “they” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

In this system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: ch(e)- will indicate a singular subject, and ko(l)- will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

“The bear is eating berries.”
[bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
_Kufe chenõ mogẽ._

In this template, “bear” is unmarked while “berries” takes a plural affix. Also, the verb “is eating” is marked with a singular subject agreement marker (“bear” is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Decision Point 4.

**Fedõ/SVO/Singular Marked**

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language, but in the opposite way from the previous option. For this system, the plural form will be unmarked, and the singular form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of *iti “one.” For this particular option, singular nouns occur with a suffix (-i after consonants in the proto-form, which will potentially also make the consonant palatalize, and -chi after vowels).

In this SVO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” mogichi ichi, “two berries” mogi hoso, and “three berries” mogi wõ. The form of “berry” changes from the singular mogichi to the unmarked plural mogi in these examples.

As in the previous option, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be
grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: *te “he/she/it” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and *kol “they” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

For this particular system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: ch(e)- will indicate a singular subject, and ko(l)- will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

“The bear is eating berries.”
[bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
Kufechi chenō mogi.

In this template, the plural noun “berries” is unmarked while the singular “bear” takes a singular affix. Also, the verb “is eating” is marked with a singular subject agreement marker (“bear” is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SVO/Singular/Decision Point 4.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedō options or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
So far, you have made two selections: Fedõ sound changes (Set A) and VSO word order. The basic foundations for the five sentences for translation are provided here:

1. *Nō kufe mogi.*
   [eat] [bear] [berry]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Osho ˈisa wū.*
   [swim] [otter] [lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ēgo yē ihu pa’i.*
   [give] [mouse] [seed] [bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *We’e adā āji oyu.*
   [steal] [fox] [den] [wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Shēghi pa’i kushi.*
   [land] [bird] [branch]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

None of these forms are final, and sentences 2-5, especially, have structures that will be shaped over the course of the next three decisions.

For this particular language, having a head-initial order means verbs will occur at the beginning of clauses, any adpositions will be prepositions, and possessors will follow the possessed noun (as in sentence 4). Manner adverbs (i.e. *how* an action is completed, such as *joyfully*), spatial adverbs (i.e. *where* something takes place, such as *here* or *there*), and any preposition phrases occur at the end of the clause (after the object), as in sentences 2 and 5. Temporal adverbs (i.e. *when* something happens, such as *now* or *then*) occur directly after the verb. That information is summarized in this bulleted list for reference:
The next decision you need to make focuses on noun number.

**Noun Number Introduction**

Languages differ in what information speakers need to mark. One kind of marking that languages may require is number marking on the nouns. Some languages require speakers to mark nouns to indicate whether they are referring to one or more than one entity. The most common number distinctions made in languages are between singular and plural nouns. A singular noun refers to one (and only one) entity, such as *dog*. A plural noun refers to two or more entities, as in *dogs*.

When pieces of grammatical information are marked, one form can be (and often is) an unmarked form. For instance, in English, the singular *dog* doesn’t have any marking on it. It is the bare form of the noun. The plural form, *dogs*, is created through the addition of a suffix, so it is a marked form. You’ll get to choose if the language marks number on nouns and, if it does, which form is marked.

Choosing to mark number will introduce a new unit into the language, an affix (a term that refers to both prefixes and suffixes) that is a grammaticalized form of either *wun* “three” (for a plural marker) or *iti* “one” (for a singular marker). Grammaticalization is a process where a full lexical item, such as a noun, verb, adjective, or numeral in the language, becomes associated with a grammatical use, such as a number-marking affix on nouns.

During the grammaticalization process, the forms are often reduced phonologically, so the grammatical version differs from the full lexical version. For example, in the option where plural nouns are marked, the language will have an affix form that originated from *wun* that looks different from the word for “three,” which also came from the proto-form *wun*. 
Fedõ/VSO/No Number

If you choose this option, nouns will not distinguish singular and plural forms—a bare noun could be translated both ways. For instance, *adā* means both “fox” and “foxes.”

In this VSO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” *mogi ichi*, “two berries” *mogi hosõ*, and “three berries” *mogi wō*. The form of “berry” does not change across the three forms.

For this particular language, no number marking on the nouns has one other effect: there will be no subject agreement marking on the verb.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence remains the same (for the time being):

“The bear is eating berries.”

[**eat**] [**bear**] [**berry**]

Nō kufe mogi.

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Decision Point 4.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language. The singular form will be unmarked, and the plural form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of *wun* “three.” For this language option, plural nouns occur with a suffix (-õ after consonants and an old proto -n after vowels, which will turn the final vowel nasal and, potentially, lower it).

In this VSO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” *mogi ichi*, “two berries” *mogẽ hoso*, and “three berries” *mogẽ wō*. The form of “berry” changes from the unmarked singular *mogi* to the plural *mogẽ* in these examples.
Additionally, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: *te “he/she/it” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and *kol “they” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

In this system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking suffix: -(ch/j)e will indicate a singular subject, and -(g/gh)o will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

“The bear is eating berries.”

[eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]

Nõje kufe mogê.

In this template, “bear” is unmarked while “berries” takes a plural affix. Also, the verb “is eating” is marked with a singular subject agreement marker (“bear” is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Decision Point 4.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language, but in the opposite way from the previous option. For this system, the plural form will be unmarked, and the singular form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of *iti “one.” For this particular option, singular nouns occur with a suffix (-i after consonants in the proto-form, which will potentially also make the consonant palatalize, and -chi after vowels).

In this VSO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” mogichi ichi, “two berries” mogi hoso, and “three berries” mogi wô. The form of “berry” changes from the singular mogichi to the unmarked plural mogi in these examples.

As in the previous option, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be
grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: *te “he/she/it” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and *kol “they” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

For this particular system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking suffix: -(ch/j)e will indicate a singular subject, and -(g/gh)o will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

“The bear is eating berries.”

Nõje kufechi mogi.

In this template, the plural noun “berries” is unmarked while the singular “bear” takes a singular affix. Also, the verb “is eating” is marked with a singular subject agreement marker (“bear” is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Decision Point 4.

---

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
So far, you have made two selections: Fetèn sound changes (Set B) and SOV word order. The basic foundations for the five sentences for translation are provided here:

1. **Kuf moke num.**
   [bear] [berry] [eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Is ul osỳè.**
   [otter] [lake] [swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **In io pae efk.**
   [mouse] [seed] [bird] [give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Atèf oyo ante we.**
   [fox] [wolf] [den] [steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pae kuse selke.**
   [bird] [branch] [land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

None of these forms are final, and sentences 2-5, especially, have structures that will be shaped over the course of the next three decisions.

For this particular language, having a head-final order means verbs will occur at the ends of clauses, any adpositions will be postpositions, possessors will precede the possessed noun (as in sentence 4), and adverbs or other adverbial information (such as adposition phrases) will occur before the verb, as in sentences 2 and 5. That information is summarized in this bulleted list for reference:

- Subject - Object - Verb
- Subject - Object - Postposition Phrase - Adverb - Verb
The next decision you need to make focuses on noun number.

**Noun Number Introduction**

Languages differ in what information speakers need to mark. One kind of marking that languages may require is number marking on the nouns. Some languages require speakers to mark nouns to indicate whether they are referring to one or more than one entity. The most common number distinctions made in languages are between singular and plural nouns. A singular noun refers to one (and only one) entity, such as *dog*. A plural noun refers to two or more entities, as in *dogs*.

When pieces of grammatical information are marked, one form can be (and often is) an unmarked form. For instance, in English, the singular *dog* doesn’t have any marking on it. It is the bare form of the noun. The plural form, *dogs*, is created through the addition of a suffix, so it is a marked form. You’ll get to choose if the language marks number on nouns and, if it does, which form is marked.

Choosing to mark number will introduce a new unit into the language, an affix (a term that refers to both prefixes and suffixes) that is a grammaticalized form of either *wun* “three” (for a plural marker) or *iti* “one” (for a singular marker). Grammaticalization is a process where a full lexical item, such as a noun, verb, adjective, or numeral in the language, becomes associated with a grammatical use, such as a number-marking affix on nouns.

During the grammaticalization process, the forms are often reduced phonologically, so the grammatical version differs from the full lexical version. For example, in the option where plural nouns are marked, the language will have an affix form that originated from *wun* that looks different from the word for “three,” which also came from the proto-form *wun*. 
**Fetèn/SOV/No Number**

If you choose this option, nouns will not distinguish singular and plural forms—a bare noun could be translated both ways. For instance, *atèf* means both “fox” and “foxes.”

In this SOV version of the language, numerals occur before nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” *ite moke*, “two berries” *os moke*, and “three berries” *un moke*. The form of “berry” does not change across the three forms.

For this particular language, no number marking on the nouns has one other effect: there will be no subject agreement marking on the verb.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence remains the same (for the time being):

“*The bear is eating berries.*”

[bear] [berry] [eat]

*Kuf moke num.*

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Decision Point 4**.

**Fetèn/SOV/Plural Marked**

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language. The singular form will be unmarked, and the plural form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of *wun* “three.” For this language option, plural nouns occur with a prefix (*o/u-* before consonants and *on/*un-* before vowels).

In this SOV version of the language, numerals occur before nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” *ite moke*, “two berries” *os omoke*, and “three berries” *un omoke*. The form of “berry” changes from the unmarked singular *moke* to the plural *omoke* in these examples.
Additionally, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: \*te “he/she/it” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and \*kol “they” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

In this system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: \t(e/è)- will indicate a singular subject, and \k(o/ù)l- will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

“The bear is eating berries.”
[bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
Kuf omoke tenom.

In this template, “bear” is unmarked while “berries” takes a plural affix. Also, the verb “is eating” is marked with a singular subject agreement marker (“bear” is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Decision Point 4.

**Fetèn/SOV/Singular Marked**

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language, but in the opposite way from the previous option. For this system, the plural form will be unmarked, and the singular form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of \*iti “one.” For this particular option, singular nouns occur with a prefix (\i/e- before consonants, \t- before vowels).

In this SOV version of the language, numerals occur before nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” \*ite emoke, “two berries” os mòke, and “three berries” un mòke. The form of “berry” changes from the singular emoke to the unmarked plural mòke in these examples.

As in the previous option, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: \*te “he/she/it” will occur as
an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and *kol “they” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

For this particular system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: t(e/è)- will indicate a singular subject, and ko(l)/kè(l)- will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

“The bear is eating berries.”

[sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]

Ekuf moke tenom.

In this template, the plural noun “berries” is unmarked while the singular “bear” takes a singular affix. Also, the verb “is eating” is marked with a singular subject agreement marker (“bear” is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Decision Point 4.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
So far, you have made two selections: Fetèn sound changes (Set B) and SVO word order. The basic foundations for the five sentences for translation are provided here:

1. *Kuf num moke.*
   [bear] [eat] [berry]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is osyè ul.*
   [otter] [swim] [lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In efk io pae.*
   [mouse] [give] [seed] [bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf we ante oyo.*
   [fox] [steal] [den] [wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae selke kuse.*
   [bird] [land] [branch]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

None of these forms are final, and sentences 2-5, especially, have structures that will be shaped over the course of the next three decisions.

For this particular language, having a head-initial order means verbs will occur before their objects, any adpositions will be prepositions, and possessors will follow the possessed noun (as in sentence 4). Manner adverbs (i.e. *how* an action is completed, such as *joyfully*), spatial adverbs (i.e. *where* something takes place, such as *here* or *there*), and any preposition phrases occur at the end of the clause (after the object), as in sentences 2 and 5. Temporal adverbs (i.e. *when* something happens, such as *now* or *then*) occur directly after the verb. That information is summarized in this bulleted list for reference:
Languages differ in what information speakers need to mark. One kind of marking that languages may require is number marking on the nouns. Some languages require speakers to mark nouns to indicate whether they are referring to one or more than one entity. The most common number distinctions made in languages are between singular and plural nouns. A singular noun refers to one (and only one) entity, such as dog. A plural noun refers to two or more entities, as in dogs.

When pieces of grammatical information are marked, one form can be (and often is) an unmarked form. For instance, in English, the singular dog doesn’t have any marking on it. It is the bare form of the noun. The plural form, dogs, is created through the addition of a suffix, so it is a marked form. You’ll get to choose if the language marks number on nouns and, if it does, which form is marked.

Choosing to mark number will introduce a new unit into the language, an affix (a term that refers to both prefixes and suffixes) that is a grammaticalized form of either *wun “three” (for a plural marker) or *iti “one” (for a singular marker). Grammaticalization is a process where a full lexical item, such as a noun, verb, adjective, or numeral in the language, becomes associated with a grammatical use, such as a number-marking affix on nouns.

During the grammaticalization process, the forms are often reduced phonologically, so the grammatical version differs from the full lexical version. For example, in the option where plural nouns are marked, the language will have an affix form that originated from *wun that looks different from the word for “three,” which also came from the proto-form *wun.
Fetèn/SVO/No Number

If you choose this option, nouns will not distinguish singular and plural forms—a bare noun could be translated both ways. For instance, atèf means both “fox” and “foxes.”

In this SVO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” moke ite, “two berries” moke os, and “three berries” moke un. The form of “berry” does not change across the three forms.

For this particular language, no number marking on the nouns has one other effect: there will be no subject agreement marking on the verb.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence remains the same (for the time being):

“The bear is eating berries.”
[bear] [eat] [berry]
Kuf num moke.

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Decision Point 4.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language. The singular form will be unmarked, and the plural form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of *wun “three.” For this language option, plural nouns occur with a suffix (-on after consonants and -n after vowels).

In this SVO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” moke ite, “two berries” moken os, and “three berries” moken un. The form of “berry” changes from the unmarked singular moke to the plural moken in these examples.
Additionally, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: *te “he/she/it” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and *kol “they” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

In this system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: t(e/è)- will indicate a singular subject, and ko(l)/kè(l)- will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

“The bear is eating berries.”
[bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
Kuf tenom moken.

In this template, “bear” is unmarked while “berries” takes a plural affix. Also, the verb “is eating” is marked with a singular subject agreement marker (“bear” is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Decision Point 4.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language, but in the opposite way from the previous option. For this system, the plural form will be unmarked, and the singular form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of *iti “one.” For this particular option, singular nouns occur with a suffix (-e after consonants, and -te after vowels).

In this SVO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” mèkite ite, “two berries” moke os, and “three berries” moke un. The form of “berry” changes from the singular mèkite to the unmarked plural moke in these examples.

As in the previous option, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: *te “he/she/it” will occur as
an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and *kol “they” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

For this particular system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: t(e/è)- will indicate a singular subject, and ko(l)/kè(l)- will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

“The bear is eating berries.”
[bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
Kofete tenom moke.

In this template, the plural noun “berries” is unmarked while the singular “bear” takes a singular affix. Also, the verb “is eating” is marked with a singular subject agreement marker (“bear” is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Decision Point 4.

---

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
## Fetèn/VSO/Decision Point 3: Noun Number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fetèn</th>
<th>VSO</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Tense/Aspect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Click to go back</td>
<td>Click to go back</td>
<td>You are here</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So far, you have made two selections: Fetèn sound changes (Set B) and VSO word order. The basic foundations for the five sentences for translation are provided here:

1. **Num kuf moke.**
   - [eat] [bear] [berry]
   - “The bear is eating berries.”
2. **Osyè is ul.**
   - [swim] [otter] [lake]
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. **Efk in io pae.**
   - [give] [mouse] [seed] [bird]
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. **We atèf ante oyo.**
   - [steal] [fox] [den] [wolf]
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. **Selke pae kuse.**
   - [land] [bird] [branch]
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

None of these forms are final, and sentences 2-5, especially, have structures that will be shaped over the course of the next three decisions.

For this particular language, having a head-initial order means verbs will occur at the beginning of clauses, any adpositions will be prepositions, and possessors will follow the possessed noun (as in sentence 4). Manner adverbs (i.e. *how* an action is completed, such as *joyfully*), spatial adverbs (i.e. *where* something takes place, such as *here* or *there*), and any preposition phrases occur at the end of the clause (after the object), as in sentences 2 and 5. Temporal adverbs (i.e. *when* something happens, such as *now* or *then*) occur directly after the verb. That information is summarized in this bulleted list for reference:
The next decision you need to make focuses on noun number.

### Noun Number Introduction

Languages differ in what information speakers need to mark. One kind of marking that languages may require is number marking on the nouns. Some languages require speakers to mark nouns to indicate whether they are referring to one or more than one entity. The most common number distinctions made in languages are between singular and plural nouns. A singular noun refers to one (and only one) entity, such as *dog*. A plural noun refers to two or more entities, as in *dogs*.

When pieces of grammatical information are marked, one form can be (and often is) an unmarked form. For instance, in English, the singular *dog* doesn’t have any marking on it. It is the bare form of the noun. The plural form, *dogs*, is created through the addition of a suffix, so it is a marked form. You’ll get to choose if the language marks number on nouns and, if it does, which form is marked.

Choosing to mark number will introduce a new unit into the language, an affix (a term that refers to both prefixes and suffixes) that is a grammaticalized form of either *wun* “three” (for a plural marker) or *iti* “one” (for a singular marker). Grammaticalization is a process where a full lexical item, such as a noun, verb, adjective, or numeral in the language, becomes associated with a grammatical use, such as a number-marking affix on nouns.

During the grammaticalization process, the forms are often reduced phonologically, so the grammatical version differs from the full lexical version. For example, in the option where plural nouns are marked, the language will have an affix form that originated from *wun* that looks different from the word for “three,” which also came from the proto-form *wun*. 

- Verb - Subject - Object
- Verb - Subject - Object - Preposition Phrase - Manner/Location Adverb
- Verb - Temporal Adverb - Subject - Object
- Preposition - Noun Phrase
- Noun - Possessor
Fetèn/VSO/No Number

If you choose this option, nouns will not distinguish singular and plural forms—a bare noun could be translated both ways. For instance, atèf means both “fox” and “foxes.”

In this VSO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” moke ite, “two berries” moke os, and “three berries” moke un. The form of “berry” does not change across the three forms.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence remains the same (for the time being):

“The bear is eating berries.”
[eat] [bear] [berry]
Num kuf moke.

For this particular language, no number marking on the nouns has one other effect: there will be no subject agreement marking on the verb.

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Decision Point 4.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language. The singular form will be unmarked, and the plural form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of *wun “three.” For this language option, plural nouns occur with a suffix (-on after consonants and -n after vowels).

In this VSO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” moke ite, “two berries” moken os, and “three berries” moken un. The form of “berry” changes from the unmarked singular moke to the plural moken in these examples.
Additionally, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: *te “he/she/it” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and *kol “they” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

In this system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking suffix: -t(è) will indicate a singular subject, and -kèl will indicate a plural subject. These suffixes change the stress pattern, so many verb roots will shift.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

“The bear is eating berries.”
[eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]
Nunt kuf moken.

In this template, “bear” is unmarked while “berries” takes a plural affix. Also, the verb “is eating” is marked with a singular subject agreement marker (“bear” is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Decision Point 4.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language, but in the opposite way from the previous option. For this system, the plural form will be unmarked, and the singular form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of *iti “one.” For this particular option, singular nouns occur with a suffix (-e after consonants, and -te after vowels).

In this VSO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” mèkite ite, “two berries”roke os, and “three berries” moke un. The form of “berry” changes from the singular mèkite to the unmarked plural moke in these examples.

As in the previous option, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: *te “he/she/it” will occur as
an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and *kol “they” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

For this particular system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking suffix: -t(è) will indicate a singular subject, and -kèl will indicate a plural subject. These suffixes change the stress pattern, so many verb roots will shift.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

“The bear is eating berries.”

[ eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]

*Nunt kofete moke.*

In this template, the plural noun “berries” is unmarked while the singular “bear” takes a singular affix. Also, the verb “is eating” is marked with a singular subject agreement marker (“bear” is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Decision Point 4.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
So far, you have made two selections: Fiedon sound changes (Set C) and SOV word order. The basic foundations for the five sentences for translation are provided here:

1. *Kuve muogi num.*
   [bear] [berry] [eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza vul vozyo.*
   [otter] [lake] [swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin ikhu paki zheko.*
   [mouse] [seed] [bird] [give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf voyu ati wieke.*
   [fox] [wolf] [den] [steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kuzi sieki.*
   [bird] [branch] [land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

None of these forms are final, and sentences 2-5, especially, have structures that will be shaped over the course of the next three decisions.

For this particular language, having a head-final order means verbs will occur at the ends of clauses, any adpositions will be postpositions, possessors will precede the possessed noun (as in sentence 4), and adverbs or other adverbial information (such as adposition phrases) will occur before the verb, as in sentences 2 and 5. That information is summarized in this bulleted list for reference:

- Subject - Object - Verb
- Subject - Object - Postposition Phrase - Adverb - Verb
The next decision you need to make focuses on noun number.

**Noun Number Introduction**

Languages differ in what information speakers need to mark. One kind of marking that languages may require is number marking on the nouns. Some languages require speakers to mark nouns to indicate whether they are referring to one or more than one entity. The most common number distinctions made in languages are between singular and plural nouns. A singular noun refers to one (and only one) entity, such as *dog*. A plural noun refers to two or more entities, as in *dogs*.

When pieces of grammatical information are marked, one form can be (and often is) an unmarked form. For instance, in English, the singular *dog* doesn’t have any marking on it. It is the bare form of the noun. The plural form, *dogs*, is created through the addition of a suffix, so it is a marked form. You’ll get to choose if the language marks number on nouns and, if it does, which form is marked.

Choosing to mark number will introduce a new unit into the language, an affix (a term that refers to both prefixes and suffixes) that is a grammaticalized form of either *wun* “three” (for a plural marker) or *iti* “one” (for a singular marker). Grammaticalization is a process where a full lexical item, such as a noun, verb, adjective, or numeral in the language, becomes associated with a grammatical use, such as a number-marking affix on nouns.

During the grammaticalization process, the forms are often reduced phonologically, so the grammatical version differs from the full lexical version. For example, in the option where plural nouns are marked, the language will have an affix form that originated from *wun* that looks different from the word for “three,” which also came from the proto-form *wun*. 
Fiedon/SOV/No Number

If you choose this option, nouns will not distinguish singular and plural forms—a bare noun could be translated both ways. For instance, \textit{adaf} means both “fox” and “foxes.”

In this SOV version of the language, numerals occur before nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” \textit{idi muogi}, “two berries” \textit{khuozo muogi}, and “three berries” \textit{vun muogi}. The form of “berry” does not change across the three forms.

For this particular language, no number marking on the nouns has one other effect: there will be no subject agreement marking on the verb.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence remains the same (for the time being):

\texttt{“The bear is eating berries.”} \\
\texttt{[bear] [berry] [eat]} \\
\texttt{Kuve muogi num.}

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Decision Point 4.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language. The singular form will be unmarked, and the plural form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of \textit{*wun} “three.” For this language option, plural nouns occur with a prefix (\textit{u-} before consonants and \textit{un-} before vowels).

In this SOV version of the language, numerals occur before nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” \textit{idi muogi}, “two berries” \textit{khuozo umuogi}, and “three berries” \textit{vun umuogi}. The form of “berry” changes from the unmarked singular \textit{muogi} to the plural \textit{umuogi} in these examples.
Additionally, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: *te “he/she/it” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and *kol “they” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

In this system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: te-/tie-/t- will indicate a singular subject, and ko(l)-/kuo(l)- will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

“The bear is eating berries.”
[bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
Kuf umuogi tienum.

In this template, “bear” is unmarked while “berries” takes a plural affix. Also, the verb “is eating” is marked with a singular subject agreement marker (“bear” is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Decision Point 4.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language, but in the opposite way from the previous option. For this system, the plural form will be unmarked, and the singular form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of *iti “one.” For this particular option, singular nouns occur with a prefix (i- before consonants, t- before vowels).

In this SOV version of the language, numerals occur before nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” idi imuogi, “two berries” khuozo muogi, and “three berries” vun muogi. The form of “berry” changes from the singular imuogi to the unmarked plural muogi in these examples.

As in the previous option, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: *te “he/she/it” will occur as
an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and *kol “they” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

For this particular system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: te/-tie/-t- will indicate a singular subject, and ko(l)-/kuo(l)- will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

“The bear is eating berries.”
[sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
Iguve muogi tienum.

In this template, the plural noun “berries” is unmarked while the singular “bear” takes a singular affix. Also, the verb “is eating” is marked with a singular subject agreement marker (“bear” is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Decision Point 4.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
So far, you have made two selections: Fiedon sound changes (Set C) and SVO word order. The basic foundations for the five sentences for translation are provided here:

1. *Kuve num muogi.*
   [bear] [eat] [berry]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza vozyo vul.*
   [otter] [swim] [lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin zheko ikhu paki.*
   [mouse] [give] [seed] [bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf wieke ati voyu.*
   [fox] [steal] [den] [wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki sieki kuzi.*
   [bird] [land] [branch]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

None of these forms are final, and sentences 2-5, especially, have structures that will be shaped over the course of the next three decisions.

For this particular language, having a head-initial order means verbs will occur before their objects, any adpositions will be prepositions, and possessors will follow the possessed noun (as in sentence 4). Manner adverbs (i.e. how an action is completed, such as *joyfully*), spatial adverbs (i.e. *where* something takes place, such as *here* or *there*), and any preposition phrases occur at the end of the clause (after the object), as in sentences 2 and 5. Temporal adverbs (i.e. *when* something happens, such as *now* or *then*) occur directly after the verb. That information is summarized in this bulleted list for reference:
The next decision you need to make focuses on noun number.

**Noun Number Introduction**

Languages differ in what information speakers need to mark. One kind of marking that languages may require is number marking on the nouns. Some languages require speakers to mark nouns to indicate whether they are referring to one or more than one entity. The most common number distinctions made in languages are between singular and plural nouns. A singular noun refers to one (and only one) entity, such as *dog*. A plural noun refers to two or more entities, as in *dogs*.

When pieces of grammatical information are marked, one form can be (and often is) an unmarked form. For instance, in English, the singular *dog* doesn’t have any marking on it. It is the bare form of the noun. The plural form, *dogs*, is created through the addition of a suffix, so it is a marked form. You’ll get to choose if the language marks number on nouns and, if it does, which form is marked.

Choosing to mark number will introduce a new unit into the language, an affix (a term that refers to both prefixes and suffixes) that is a grammaticalized form of either *wun* “three” (for a plural marker) or *iti* “one” (for a singular marker). Grammaticalization is a process where a full lexical item, such as a noun, verb, adjective, or numeral in the language, becomes associated with a grammatical use, such as a number-marking affix on nouns.

During the grammaticalization process, the forms are often reduced phonologically, so the grammatical version differs from the full lexical version. For example, in the option where plural nouns are marked, the language will have an affix form that originated from *wun* that looks different from the word for “three,” which also came from the proto-form *wun*. 
Fiedon/SVO/No Number

If you choose this option, nouns will not distinguish singular and plural forms—a bare noun could be translated both ways. For instance, *adaf* means both “fox” and “foxes.”

In this SVO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” *muogi idi*, “two berries” *muogi khuozo*, and “three berries” *muogi vun*. The form of “berry” does not change across the three forms.

For this particular language, no number marking on the nouns has one other effect: there will be no subject agreement marking on the verb.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence remains the same (for the time being):

“The bear is eating berries.”
[bear] [eat] [berry]
*Kuve num muogi.*

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Decision Point 4**.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language. The singular form will be unmarked, and the plural form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of *wun* “three.” For this language option, plural nouns occur with a suffix (*-un* after consonants and *-n* after vowels).

In this SVO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” *muogi idi*, “two berries” *muogin khuozo*, and “three berries” *muogin vun*. The form of “berry” changes from the unmarked singular *muogi* to the plural *muogin* in these examples.
Additionally, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: *te “he/she/it” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and *kol “they” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

In this system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: te-/tie-/t- will indicate a singular subject, and ko(l)-/kuo(l)- will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

“The bear is eating berries.”
[bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
Kuve tienum muogin.

In this template, “bear” is unmarked while “berries” takes a plural affix. Also, the verb “is eating” is marked with a singular subject agreement marker (“bear” is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Decision Point 4.

**Fiedon/SVO/Singular Marked**

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language, but in the opposite way from the previous option. For this system, the plural form will be unmarked, and the singular form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of *iti “one.” For this particular option, singular nouns occur with a suffix (-i after consonants, and -di after vowels).

In this SVO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” mogidi idi, “two berries” muogi khuozo, and “three berries” muogi vun. The form of “berry” changes from the singular mogidi to the unmarked plural muogi in these examples.

As in the previous option, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: *te “he/she/it” will occur as
an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and *kol “they” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

For this particular system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking prefix: te/-tie/-t- will indicate a singular subject, and ko(l)/kuo(l)- will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

“The bear is eating berries.”
[bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
Kuviedi tienum muogi.

In this template, the plural noun “berries” is unmarked while the singular “bear” takes a singular affix. Also, the verb “is eating” is marked with a singular subject agreement marker (“bear” is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Decision Point 4.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
### Fiedon/VSO/Decision Point 3: Noun Number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiedon</th>
<th>VSO</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Tense/Aspect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

So far, you have made two selections: Fiedon sound changes (Set C) and VSO word order. The basic foundations for the five sentences for translation are provided here:

1. *Num kuve muogi.*
   - [eat] [bear] [berry]
   - “The bear is eating berries.”
2. *Vozyo kiza vul.*
   - [swim] [otter] [lake]
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. *Zheko zhin ikhu paki.*
   - [give] [mouse] [seed] [bird]
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. *Wieke adaf ati voyu.*
   - [steal] [fox] [den] [wolf]
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. *Sieki paki kuzi.*
   - [land] [bird] [branch]
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

None of these forms are final, and sentences 2-5, especially, have structures that will be shaped over the course of the next three decisions.

For this particular language, having a head-initial order means verbs will occur at the beginning of clauses, any adpositions will be prepositions, and possessors will follow the possessed noun (as in sentence 4). Manner adverbs (i.e. *how* an action is completed, such as *joyfully*), spatial adverbs (i.e. *where* something takes place, such as *here* or *there*), and any preposition phrases occur at the end of the clause (after the object), as in sentences 2 and 5. Temporal adverbs (i.e. *when* something happens, such as *now* or *then*) occur directly after the verb. That information is summarized in this bulleted list for reference:
• Verb - Subject - Object
• Verb - Subject - Object - Preposition Phrase - Manner/Location Adverb
• Verb - Temporal Adverb - Subject - Object
• Preposition - Noun Phrase
• Noun - Possessor

The next decision you need to make focuses on noun number.

**Noun Number Introduction**

Languages differ in what information speakers need to mark. One kind of marking that languages may require is number marking on the nouns. Some languages require speakers to mark nouns to indicate whether they are referring to one or more than one entity. The most common number distinctions made in languages are between singular and plural nouns. A singular noun refers to one (and only one) entity, such as *dog*. A plural noun refers to two or more entities, as in *dogs*.

When pieces of grammatical information are marked, one form can be (and often is) an unmarked form. For instance, in English, the singular *dog* doesn’t have any marking on it. It is the bare form of the noun. The plural form, *dogs*, is created through the addition of a suffix, so it is a marked form. You’ll get to choose if the language marks number on nouns and, if it does, which form is marked.

Choosing to mark number will introduce a new unit into the language, an affix (a term that refers to both prefixes and suffixes) that is a grammaticalized form of either *wun* “three” (for a plural marker) or *iti* “one” (for a singular marker). Grammaticalization is a process where a full lexical item, such as a noun, verb, adjective, or numeral in the language, becomes associated with a grammatical use, such as a number-marking affix on nouns.

During the grammaticalization process, the forms are often reduced phonologically, so the grammatical version differs from the full lexical version. For example, in the option where plural nouns are marked, the language will have an affix form that originated from *wun* that looks different from the word for “three,” which also came from the proto-form *wun*. 
Fiedon/VSO/No Number

If you choose this option, nouns will not distinguish singular and plural forms—a bare noun could be translated both ways. For instance, *adaf* means both “fox” and “foxes.”

In this VSO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” *muogi idi*, “two berries” *muogi khuozo*, and “three berries” *muogi vun*. The form of “berry” does not change across the three forms.

For this particular language, no number marking on the nouns has one other effect: there will be no subject agreement marking on the verb.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence remains the same (for the time being):

“The bear is eating berries.”

[eat] [bear] [berry]

*Num kuve muogi.*

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Decision Point 4**.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural Marked

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language. The singular form will be unmarked, and the plural form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of *wun* “three.” For this language option, plural nouns occur with a suffix (-*un* after consonants and -*n* after vowels).

In this VSO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” *muogi idi*, “two berries” *muogin khuozo*, and “three berries” *muogin vun*. The form of “berry” changes from the unmarked singular *muogi* to the plural *muogin* in these examples.
Additionally, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: *te “he/she/it” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and *kol “they” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

In this system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking suffix: -te/-de will indicate a singular subject, and -ko/-go will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

“The bear is eating berries.”

[eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]  
*Nute kuve muogin.*

In this template, “bear” is unmarked while “berries” takes a plural affix. Also, the verb “is eating” is marked with a singular subject agreement marker (“bear” is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Decision Point 4.

**Fiedon/VSO/Singular Marked**

If you choose this option, singular and plural forms will be distinguished in the language, but in the opposite way from the previous option. For this system, the plural form will be unmarked, and the singular form will be marked by an affix that is a grammaticalized form of *iti “one.” For this particular option, singular nouns occur with a suffix (-i after consonants, and -di after vowels).

In this VSO version of the language, numerals occur after nouns, so if you wanted to count berries, you’d say “one berry” mogidi idi, “two berries” muogi khuozo, and “three berries” muogi vun. The form of “berry” changes from the singular mogidi to the unmarked plural muogi in these examples.

As in the previous option, number will be reinforced in the verb system, so there will be an agreement marker on the verb. The agreement affixes will be grammaticalized forms of the third-person pronouns: *te “he/she/it” will occur as
an affix on the verb when its subject is singular, and *kol “they” will occur as an affix on the verb when its subject is plural.

For this particular system, verbs will agree with their subjects in number with an agreement-marking suffix: -te/-de will indicate a singular subject, and -ko/-go will indicate a plural subject.

The current stage of the translation of the first sentence now looks like this:

“The bear is eating berries.”

[eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]

Nute kuviedi muogi.

In this template, the plural noun “berries” is unmarked while the singular “bear” takes a singular affix. Also, the verb “is eating” is marked with a singular subject agreement marker (“bear” is singular and is the subject of the verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Decision Point 4.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
DP4: Noun Case

This section presents all landing pages and descriptions of options for the fourth major decision point.
Fedõ/SOV/No Number
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

You have now made three decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, and no number marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe mogi nõ.*
   [bear] [berries] [eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *‘Isa wū osho.*
   [otters] [lake] [swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yē ihu pa’i ēgo.*
   [mouse] [seeds] [bird] [give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā oyu āji we’e.*
   [fox] [wolf] [den] [steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i kushi shēghi.*
   [birds] [branches] [land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to not distinguish number on the nouns, which means that, in this language, a noun like *kufe* can indicate any number of bears, whether it is a single bear, two bears, or a whole den full of bears.

You may notice that the sentence foundations—how they look in the language—have not shifted from the last decision point. What has changed is that the English translations in brackets reflect number distinctions that the language does not. For instance, *kushi* is translated as “branches” because the sentence calls for a plural interpretation. Speakers can still indicate number if they need to or if context doesn't make it clear, such as providing a numerical modifier or using an adjective like “many” with the noun:
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

**Noun Case Introduction**

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like 'isa (“otter”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

**Fedō/SOV/No Number/No Case**

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:
Ye ihu pa’i pã ēgo.
mouse seeds bird to give
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The noun pa’i (“bird”) is followed by the postposition pã to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/No Number/No Case/Decision Point 5.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:
Yẽ ihu pa’iso pã ēgo.
mouse seeds bird-non.core to give
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The noun *pa’i* (“bird”) occurs with the non-core case suffix -so to mark its role as an object of the postposition *pã*. Together, the phrase *pa’iso pã* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

### Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fedõ/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ʔela</em></td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>-(‘)e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fawe</em></td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>-fo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>hopa</em></td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>-(h)o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>imha</em></td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>-ma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

Yẽ ihu’e pa’ifo ēgo.
mouse seeds-accusative bird-dative give
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The subject is unmarked, so yē ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, ihu’e ("seeds") occurs with the accusative suffix. Finally, the indirect object, pa’ifo ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - direct object - indirect object - verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedō options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
Fedõ/SOV/Plural
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

You have now made three decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, and number marking with a marked plural form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe umogi chenõ.*
   [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *U'isa wû koloshō.*
   [pl-otter] [lake] [pl-swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yê unihu pa’i chëgo.*
   [mouse] [pl-seed] [bird] [sg-give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adâ oyu āji chewé’e.*
   [fox] [wolf] [den] [sg-steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Uba’i ugushi kozhëghi.*
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch] [pl-land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked singular and marked plural form. In this language, a bare noun like *kufe* indicates a single bear while the marked form *ugufe* (where a plural prefix occurs with the noun) indicates more than one bear. As in this example, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the plural prefix.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning “give” in sentence 3 is *chëgo*, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, *yê* (“mouse”), is singular.
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

**Noun Case Introduction**

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun’s job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like ‘isa (“otter”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

**Fedõ/SOV/Plural/No Case**

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

*Yē unihu pa’i pā chēgo.*

mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *pa'i* (“bird”) is followed by the postposition *pã* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Plural/No Case/Decision Point 5.

**Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Two Cases**

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ahfo</em></td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uti</em></td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pana</em></td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion* “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

*Yẽ unihu pa'iso pã chêgo.*

mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *pa'i* ("bird") occurs with the non-core case suffix -*so* to mark its role as an object of the postposition *pā*. Together, the phrase *pa'iso pā* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

**Fedō/SOV/Plural/Many Cases**

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fedō/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ʔela</em></td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>-(')e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fawe</em></td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>-fo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>hopa</em></td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>-(h)o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>imha</em></td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>-ma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION**

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

*Yē unihu'e pa'ifo chēgo.*
mouse pl-seed-accusative bird-dative sg-give
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The subject is unmarked, so *yē* ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, *unihu'e* ("seeds") occurs with the accusative suffix. Finally, the indirect object, *pa'ifo* ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - direct object - indirect object - verb).
If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, and number marking with a marked singular form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Igufe mogi chenõ.*
   [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”
2. *‘Isa iwù kolosho.*
   [otters] [sg-lakes] [pl-swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. *Iyẽ ihu iba’i chêgo.*
   [sg-mice] [seeds] [sg-birds] [sg-give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. *Tadã toyu tãji chewe’e.*
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves] [sg-dens] [sg-steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. *Pa’i kushi kozhêghi.*
   [birds] [branches] [pl-land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked plural and marked singular form. In this language, a bare noun like *kufe* indicates more than one bear while the marked form *igufe* (where a singular prefix occurs with the noun) indicates a single bear. As in this example, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the singulative prefix.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning “give” in sentence 3 is *chêgo*, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, *iyẽ* (“mouse”), is singular.
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun’s job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *isa (“otters”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

*iyẽ ihu iba’i pã chēgo.*
sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *iba’i* ("bird") is followed by the postposition *pã* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Singular/No Case/Decision Point 5.

---

**Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases**

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>&quot;belly&quot;</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>&quot;head&quot;</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>&quot;hand&quot;</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion* “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

*Iyẽ ihu iba’iso pã chēgo.*

sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *iba’i* ("bird") occurs with the non-core case suffix -so to mark its role as an object of the postposition pâ. Together, the phrase *iba’iso pâ* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fedõ/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ʔela</em></td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>-(')e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fawe</em></td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>-fo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>hopa</em></td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>-(h)o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>imha</em></td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>-ma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

*Iyẽ ihu’e iba’ifo chêgo.*

sg-mice seeds-accusative sg-birds-dative sg-give

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The subject is unmarked, so *iyẽ* ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, *ihu’e* ("seeds") occurs with the accusative suffix. Finally, the indirect object, *iba’ifo* ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - direct object - indirect object - verb).
If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
Fedõ/SVO/No Number

Decision Point 4: Noun Case

You have now made three decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, and no number marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe nõ mogi.*
   [bear] [eat] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *’Isa osho wù.*
   [otters] [swim] [lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yē ēgo ihu pa’i.*
   [mouse] [give] [seeds] [bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā we’e āji oyu.*
   [fox] [steal] [den] [wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i shēghi kushi.*
   [birds] [land] [branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to not distinguish number on the nouns, which means that, in this language, a noun like *kufe* can indicate any number of bears, whether it is a single bear, two bears, or a whole den full of bears.

You may notice that the sentence foundations—how they look in the language—have not shifted from the last decision point. What has changed is that the English translations in brackets reflect number distinctions that the language does not. For instance, *kushi* is translated as “branches” because the sentence calls for a plural interpretation. Speakers can still indicate number if they need to or if context doesn't make it clear, such as providing a numerical modifier or using an adjective like “many” with the noun:
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

### Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like ‘isa (“otter”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

### Fedō/SVO/No Number/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (posssession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:
Yẽ ēgo ihu pã pa’i.
mouse give seeds to bird
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The noun pa’i (“bird”) is preceded by the preposition pã to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/No Number/No Case/Decision Point 5.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:
Yē ēgo ihu pā shoba’i.
mouse give seeds to non.core-bird
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The noun pa’i (“bird”) occurs with the non-core case prefix sh(o)- to mark its role as an object of the preposition pā. Together, the phrase pā shoba’i indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause like any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

Fedō/SVO/No Number/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fedō/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ʔela</td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>e-/l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*fawe</td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>f(o)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*hopa</td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>o(b)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*imha</td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>im-/e-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

Yē ēgo foba’i lihu.
mouse give dative-bird accusative-seeds
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The subject is unmarked, so yē (“mouse”) appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, lihu (“seeds”) occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, foba’i (“the bird”), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - verb - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

---

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedō options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, and number marking with a marked plural form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe chenõ mogẽ.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *‘Isã kolosho wū.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yẽ chēgo ihõ pa’i.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [seed-pl] [bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā chewe’e āji oyu.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [den] [wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’ẽ kozhēghi kushẽ.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [branch-pl]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked singular and marked plural form. In this language, a bare noun like *yẽ* indicates a single mouse while the marked form *yinõ* (where a plural suffix occurs with the noun) indicates more than one mouse. As in this example, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the plural suffix, and some nouns, like *kufe/kufẽ* (“bear/bears”) shift only in nasality of the final vowel.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning “give” in sentence 3 is *chēgo*, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, *yẽ* (“mouse”), is singular.
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

**Noun Case Introduction**

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun’s job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *‘isa* ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

**Fedõ/SVO/Plural/No Case**

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

*Yē chēgo ihō pā pa’i.*
mouse sg-give seed-pl to bird
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *pa'i* (“bird”) is preceded by the preposition *pã* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause (where any other preposition phrase would occur).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/Plural/No Case/Decision Point 5.

**Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Two Cases**

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ahfo</em></td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uti</em></td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pana</em></td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion* “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

*Yẽ chēgo ihõ pã shoba'i.*

mouse sg-give seed-pl to non.core-bird

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *pa'i* ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix *sh(o)*- to mark its role as an object of the preposition *pã*. Together, the phrase *pã shoba'i* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

### Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fedõ/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ʔela</em></td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>e-/l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fawe</em></td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>f(o)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>hopa</em></td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>o(b)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>imha</em></td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>im-/e-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION**

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

*Yẽ chēgo foba'i lihō.*

mouse sg-give dative-bird accusative-seed-pl

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The subject is unmarked, so *yẽ* ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, *lihō* ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix in its plural form. Finally, the indirect object, *foba'i* ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - verb - indirect object - direct object).
If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, and number marking with a marked singular form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufechi chenõ mogi.*
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”
2. *'Isa kolosho wuli.*
   [otters] [pl-swim] [lakes-sg]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. *Yini chêgo ihu pa’ichi.*
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [seeds] [birds-sg]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. *Ada fi chewe’e ãjichi oyuchi.*
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [dens-sg] [wolves-sg]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. *Pa’i kozhêghi kushi.*
   [birds] [pl-land] [branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked plural and marked singular form. In this language, a bare noun like *kufe* indicates more than one bear while the marked form *kufechi* (where a singular suffix occurs with the noun) indicates a single bear. As these examples indicate, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the singulative suffix, such as *yê/yini* (“mice/mouse”).

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning “give” in sentence 3 is *chêgo*, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, *yini* (“mouse”), is singular.
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

**Noun Case Introduction**

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun’s job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like ‘isa (“otters”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

**Fedō/SVO/Singular/No Case**

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

\[
\text{Yini chêgo ihu pā pa’ichi.} \\
\text{mice-sg sg-give seeds to birds-sg} \\
\text{“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”}
\]
The noun *pa'ichi* (“bird”) is preceded by the preposition *pã* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/Singular/No Case/Decision Point 5.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ahfo</em></td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uti</em></td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pana</em></td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion* “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

*Yini chēgo ihu pã shoba'ichi.*

mice-sg sg-give seeds non.core-birds-sg

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *pa’ichi* (“bird”) occurs with the non-core case prefix *sh(o)*- to mark its role as an object of the preposition *pā*. Together, the phrase *pā shobai’chi* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

**Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Many Cases**

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fedõ/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ʔela</em></td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>e-/l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fawe</em></td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>f(o)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>hopa</em></td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>o(b)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>imha</em></td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>im-/e-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

*Yini chēgo foba’ichi lihu.*

mice-sg sg-give dative-birds-sg accusative-seeds

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The subject is unmarked, so *yini* (“mouse”) appears in its bare singulative form. As the direct object of the verb, *lihu* (“seeds”) occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, *foba’ichi* (“the bird”), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - verb - indirect object - direct object).
If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
Fedõ/VSO/No Number  
Decision Point 4: Noun Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fedõ</th>
<th>VSO</th>
<th>No Number</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Tense/Aspect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Click to go back</td>
<td>Click to go back</td>
<td>Click to go back</td>
<td>You are here</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You have now made three decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, and no number marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nõ kufe mogi.*  
   [eat] [bear] [berries]  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Osho ‘isa wū.*  
   [swim] [otters] [lake]  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ēgo yē ithu pa’i.*  
   [give] [mouse] [seeds] [bird]  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *We’e adā āji oyu.*  
   [steal] [fox] [den] [wolf]  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Shēghi pa’i kushi.*  
   [land] [birds] [branches]  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to not distinguish number on the nouns, which means that, in this language, a noun like *kufe* can indicate any number of bears, whether it is a single bear, two bears, or a whole den full of bears.

You may notice that the sentence foundations—how they look in the language—have not shifted from the last decision point. What has changed is that the English translations in brackets reflect number distinctions that the language does not. For instance, *kushi* is translated as “branches” because the sentence calls for a plural interpretation. Speakers can still indicate number if they need to or if context doesn’t make it clear, such as providing a numerical modifier or using an adjective like “many” with the noun:
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

## Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *isa* (“otter”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

### Fedõ/VSO/No Number/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:
Ēgo yē ihu pā pa’i.
give mouse seeds to bird
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The noun pa’i (“bird”) is preceded by the preposition pā to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as other preposition phrases would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/VSO/No Number/No Case/Decision Point 5.

Fedō/VSO/No Number/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:
Ēgo yē ihu pā shoba’i.
give mouse seeds to non.core-bird
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The noun pa’i (“bird”) occurs with the non-core case prefix sh(o)- to mark its role as an object of the preposition pā. Together, the phrase pā shoba’i indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause like any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fedõ/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ʔela</td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>e-/l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*fawe</td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>f(o)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*hopa</td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>o(b)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*imha</td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>im-/e-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

Ēgo yē foña’i lihu.
mouse give dative-bird accusative-seeds
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The subject is unmarked, so yē (“mouse”) appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, lihu (“seeds”) occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, foba’i (“the bird”), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be verb - subject - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, and number marking with a marked plural form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nõje kufe mogê.*
   [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Oshogo īsā wū.*
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ēgoche yê ihô pa’i.*
   [give-sg] [mouse] [seed-pl] [bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *We’eche adā āji oyu.*
   [steal-sg] [fox] [den] [wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Shēghigo pa’ẽ kushẽ.*
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [branch-pl]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked singular and marked plural form. In this language, a bare noun like *yē* indicates a single mouse while the marked form *yinō* (where a plural suffix occurs with the noun) indicates more than one mouse. As in this example, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the plural suffix, and some nouns, like *kufe/kufē* (“bear/bears”) shift only in nasality of the final vowel.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning “give” in sentence 3 is *ēgoche*, which occurs with a singular suffix to indicate the subject, *yē* (“mouse”), is singular.
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

### Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun’s job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *isa* (“otter”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

### Fedõ/VSO/Plural/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

Ēgoche yẽ ihõ pã pa’i.
give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *pa’i* ("bird") is preceded by the preposition *pã* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause (where any other preposition phrase would occur).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/Plural/No Case/Decision Point 5.

**Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Two Cases**

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>&quot;belly&quot;</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>&quot;head&quot;</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>&quot;hand&quot;</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion* “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

Ēgoche yẽ ihõ pã shoba’i.
give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *pa'i* (“bird”) occurs with the non-core case prefix *sh(o)*- to mark its role as an object of the preposition *pā*. Together, the phrase *pā shoba'i* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

**Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Many Cases**

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fedõ/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ʔela</em></td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>e-/l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fawe</em></td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>f(o)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>hopa</em></td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>o(b)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>imha</em></td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>im-/e-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

> Ėgoche yē foba'i lihō.
> give-sg mouse dative-bird accusative-seed-pl
> “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The subject is unmarked, so *yē* (“mouse”) appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, *lihō* (“seeds”) occurs with the accusative prefix in its plural form. Finally, the indirect object, *foba'i* (“the bird”), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be verb - subject - indirect object - direct object).
If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

---

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, and number marking with a marked singular form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. **Nõje kufechi mogi.**
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Oshogo ʻisa wuli.**
   [swim-pl] [otters] [lakes-sg]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ēgoche yini ihu paʻichi.**
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [seeds] [birds-sg]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Weʻeché adaft ʻajichi oyuchi.**
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [dens-sg] [wolves-sg]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Shēghigo paʻi kushi.**
   [land-pl] [birds] [branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked plural and marked singular form. In this language, a bare noun like *kufe* indicates more than one bear while the marked form *kufechi* (where a singular suffix occurs with the noun) indicates a single bear. As these examples indicate, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the singulative suffix, such as *yẽ/yini* (“mice/mouse”).

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning “give” in sentence 3 is *ēgoche*, which occurs with a singular suffix to indicate the subject, *yini* (“mouse”), is singular.
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

**Noun Case Introduction**

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun’s job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *isa (“otters”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

**Fedõ/VSO/Singular/No Case**

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

"Egoche yini ihu pā pa’ichi."
*give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg*  
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *pa'ichi* ("bird") is preceded by the preposition *pã* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/Singular/No Case/Decision Point 5.

**Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Two Cases**

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ahfo</em></td>
<td>&quot;belly&quot;</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uti</em></td>
<td>&quot;head&quot;</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pana</em></td>
<td>&quot;hand&quot;</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion* "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

*Ēgoche yini ihu pã shoba'ichi.*

give-sg mice-sg seeds non.core-birds-sg

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *pa’ichi* ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix *sh(o)-* to mark its role as an object of the preposition *pā*. Together, the phrase *pā shobai’chi* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

Fedō/VSO/Singular/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fedō/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ʔela</em></td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>e-/l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fawe</em></td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>f(o)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>hopa</em></td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>o(b)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>imha</em></td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>im-/e-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

Égoche yini foba’ichi lihu.

give-sg mice-sg dative-birds-sg accusative-seeds

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The subject is unmarked, so *yini* ("mouse") appears in its bare singulative form. As the direct object of the verb, *lihu* ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, *foba’ichi* ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be verb - subject - indirect object - direct object).
If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, and no number marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf moke num.*
   [bear] [berries] [eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is ul osyè.*
   [otters] [lake] [swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In io pae efk.*
   [mouse] [seeds] [bird] [give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf oyo ante we.*
   [fox] [wolf] [den] [steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae kuse selke.*
   [birds] [branches] [land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to not distinguish number on the nouns, which means that, in this language, a noun like *kuf* can indicate any number of bears, whether it is a single bear, two bears, or a whole den full of bears.

You may notice that the sentence foundations—how they look in the language—have not shifted from the last decision point. What has changed is that the English translations in brackets reflect number distinctions that the language does not. For instance, *kuse* is translated as “branches” because the sentence calls for a plural interpretation. Speakers can still indicate number if they need to or if context doesn’t make it clear, such as providing a numerical modifier or using an adjective like “many” with the noun:
ite kuf  “one bear”  
un kuf  “three bears”  
omp kuf  “many bears”

The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

### Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun’s job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *is* (“otter”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

### Fetèn/SOV/No Number/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:
In io pae pa efk.
mouse seeds bird to give
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The noun pae (“bird”) is followed by the postposition pa to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as other postposition phrases would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/No Number/No Case/Decision Point 5.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:
In io pis pa efk.
mouse seeds bird-non.core to give
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The noun *pis* (“bird”) occurs in its non-core case form to mark its role as an object of the postposition *pa*. Together, the phrase *pis pa* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as other postposition phrases would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

**Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Many Cases**

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fetèn/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ʔela</td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>—/*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*fawe</td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>-f(è)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*hopa</td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>—/*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*imha</td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>-m(è)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences. Due to sound changes, the accusative and genitive forms have collapsed, and the roots with these forms will often change without an additional affix. If the root does not change, the nominative, accusative, and genitive may all occur in the same form.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

*In eu pif efk.*
mouse seeds-accusative bird-dative give
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The subject is unmarked, so *in* (“mouse”) appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, *eu* (“seeds”) occurs in its accusative form. Finally, the indirect object, *pif* (“the bird”), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - direct object - indirect object - verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, and number marking with a marked plural form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1.  *Kuf omoke tenom.*
   [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2.  *Onis ul klosyè.*
   [pl-otter] [lake] [pl-swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3.  *In onto pae tefk.*
   [mouse] [pl-seed] [bird] [sg-give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4.  *Atèf oyo ante twe.*
   [fox] [wolf] [den] [sg-steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5.  *Opae okuse kèselke.*
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch] [pl-land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked singular and marked plural form. In this language, a bare noun like *kuf* indicates a single bear while the marked form *okuf* (where a plural prefix occurs with the noun) indicates more than one bear. Some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the plural prefix, such as *in/unen* (“mouse/mice”).

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning “give” in sentence 3 is *tefk*, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, *in* (“mouse”), is singular.
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

### Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun’s job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *is* (“otter”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

#### Fetèn/SOV/Plural/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

*In onio pae pa tefk.*

mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *pae* ("bird") is followed by the postposition *pa* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as other postposition phrases would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Plural/No Case/Decision Point 5.

**Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Two Cases**

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ahfo</em></td>
<td>&quot;belly&quot;</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uti</em></td>
<td>&quot;head&quot;</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pana</em></td>
<td>&quot;hand&quot;</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion* "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

*In onio pis pa tefk.*

mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give

"The mouse gave the bird seeds."
The noun *pis* (“bird”) occurs in its non-core case form to mark its role as an object of the postposition *pa*. Together, the phrase *pis pa* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as other postposition phrases would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

**Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Many Cases**

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fetèn/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ʔela</em></td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>—/*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fawe</em></td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>-f(è)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>hopa</em></td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>—/*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>imha</em></td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>-m(è)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION**

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences. Due to sound changes, the accusative and genitive forms have collapsed, and the roots with these forms will often change without an additional affix. If the root does not change, the nominative, accusative, and genitive may all occur in the same form.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

*In oneu pif tefk.*

mouse pl-seed-accusative bird-dative sg-give

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The subject is unmarked, so *in* (“mouse”) appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, *oneu* (“seeds”) occurs in its plural accusative form. Finally, the
indirect object, *pif* ("the bird"), occurs in its dative form. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - direct object - indirect object - verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, and number marking with a marked singular form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Ekuf moke tenom.*  
   [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is iol klosyè.*  
   [otters] [sg-lakes] [pl-swim]  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ien io epa e tefk.*  
   [sg-mice] [seeds] [sg-birds] [sg-give]  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves] [sg-dens] [sg-steal]  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae kuse kèselke.*  
   [birds] [branches] [pl-land]  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked plural and marked singular form. In this language, a bare noun like *kuf* indicates more than one bear while the marked form *ekuf* (where a singular prefix occurs with the noun) indicates a single bear. Some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the singulative prefix, such as *in/ien* (“mice/mouse”).

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning “give” in sentence 3 is *tefk*, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, *ien* (“mouse”), is singular.
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun’s job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *is* ("otters") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

*Ien io epae pa tefk.*

sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *epae* (“bird”) is followed by the postposition *pa* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb.

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Singular/No Case/Decision Point 5.

### Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ahfo</em></td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uti</em></td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pana</em></td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion* “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

> Ien io epis pa tefk.
> sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give
> “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The noun *epis* (“bird”) occurs in its non-core singulative form to mark its role as an object of the postposition *pa*. Together, the phrase *epis pa* indicates that the
bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as other postposition phrases would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

**Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Many Cases**

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fetèn/VOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ʔela</td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>—/*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*fawe</td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>-f(è)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*hopa</td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>—/*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*imha</td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>-m(è)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION**

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences. Due to sound changes, the accusative and genitive forms have collapsed, and the roots with these forms will often change without an additional affix. If the root does not change, the nominative, accusative, and genitive may all occur in the same form.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

*Ien eu epif tefk.*

sg-mice seeds-accusative sg-birds-dative sg-give

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The subject is unmarked, so *ien* (“mouse”) appears in its bare singulative form. As the direct object of the verb, *eu* (“seeds”) occurs in its accusative form. Finally, the indirect object, *epif* (“the bird”), occurs in its dative form. In this option, indirect
objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - direct object - indirect object - verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, and no number marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf num moke.*
   [bear] [eat] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is oṣyè ul.*
   [otters] [swim] [lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In efk io pae.*
   [mouse] [give] [seeds] [bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf we ante oyo.*
   [fox] [steal] [den] [wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae selke kuse.*
   [birds] [land] [branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to not distinguish number on the nouns, which means that, in this language, a noun like *kuf* can indicate any number of bears, whether it is a single bear, two bears, or a whole den full of bears.

You may notice that the sentence foundations—how they look in the language—have not shifted from the last decision point. What has changed is that the English translations in brackets reflect number distinctions that the language does not. For instance, *kuse* is translated as “branches” because the sentence calls for a plural interpretation. Speakers can still indicate number if they need to or if context doesn’t make it clear, such as providing a numerical modifier or using an adjective like “many” with the noun:

...
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like is (“otter”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:
In *efk io pa pae*.
mouse give seeds to bird
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The noun *pae* (“bird”) is preceded by the preposition *pa* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as other preposition phrases would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/No Number/No Case/Decision Point 5.

**Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Two Cases**

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion* “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:
In efk io pa sepae.
mouse give seeds to non.core-bird
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The noun pae (“bird”) occurs with the non-core case prefix se- to mark its role as an object of the preposition pa. Together, the phrase pa sepae indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause like any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fetèn/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ʔela</td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>l-/—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*fawe</td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>f(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*hopa</td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>p-/—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*imha</td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>em-/en-/eng-/im-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences. Due to sound changes, the accusative and genitive forms have collapsed for some roots. In fact, for some roots, the nominative, accusative, and genitive are the same forms.

Consider the third sentence for translation.
In esk ñëpæ li." mouse give dative-bird accusative-seeds “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The subject is unmarked, so in (“mouse”) appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, lio (“seeds”) occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, ñëpæ (“the bird”), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - verb - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, and number marking with a marked plural form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf tenom moken.*
   - [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Isèn klosyè ul.*
   - [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [lake]
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In tefk ion pae.*
   - [mouse] [sg-give] [seed-pl] [bird]
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf twe ante oyo.*
   - [fox] [sg-steal] [den] [wolf]
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paen kèselke kusen.*
   - [bird-pl] [pl-land] [branch-pl]
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked singular and marked plural form. In this language, a bare noun like *in* indicates a single mouse while the marked form *inon* (where a plural suffix occurs with the noun) indicates more than one mouse.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning “give” in sentence 3 is *tefk*, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, *in* (“mouse”), is singular.
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

**Noun Case Introduction**

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *is* ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

**Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case**

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

*In tefk ion pa pae.*

mouse sg-give seed-pl to bird

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *pae (“bird”) is preceded by the preposition *pa to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause (where any other preposition phrase would occur).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case/Decision Point 5.

**Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Two Cases**

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

*In tefk ion pa sepa*e.
mouse sg-give seed-pl to non.core-bird
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *pae* (“bird”) occurs with the non-core case prefix *se-* to mark its role as an object of the preposition *pa*. Together, the phrase *pa se pae* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Decision Point 5**.

### Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fetèn/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ʔela</em></td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>l-/—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fawe</em></td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>f(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>hopa</em></td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>p-/—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>imha</em></td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>em-/en-/eng-/im-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences. Due to sound changes, the accusative and genitive forms have collapsed for some roots. In fact, for some roots, the nominative, accusative, and genitive are the same forms.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

*In tefk fèpae lion.*  
mouse sg-give dative-bird accusative-seed-pl  
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The subject is unmarked, so *in* (“mouse”) appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, *lion* (“seeds”) occurs with the accusative prefix in its plural form. Finally, the indirect object, *fèpae* (“the bird”), carries the dative case.
marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - verb - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, and number marking with a marked singular form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. **Kofete tenom moke.**  
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Is klosyè ule.**  
   [otters] [pl-swim] [lakes-sg]  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ine tefk io pite.**  
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [seeds] [birds-sg]  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Tafe twe èntite yute.**  
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [dens-sg] [wolves-sg]  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pae kèselke kuse.**  
   [birds] [pl-land] [branches]  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked plural and marked singular form. In this language, a bare noun like **kuf** indicates more than one bear while the marked form **kofete** (where a singular suffix occurs with the noun) indicates a single bear. As this example indicates, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the singulative suffix.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning “give” in sentence 3 is **tefk**, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, **ine** (“mouse”), is singular.
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun’s job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like is (“otters”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

*Ine tefk io pa pite.*

mice-sg sg-give seeds to birds-sg

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *pite* ("bird") is preceded by the preposition *pa* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Singular/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

**Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Two Cases**

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ahfo</em></td>
<td>&quot;belly&quot;</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uti</em></td>
<td>&quot;head&quot;</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pana</em></td>
<td>&quot;hand&quot;</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion* "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

*Ine tefk io pa sepîte.*

mice-sg sg-give seeds non.core-birds-sg

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *pite* ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix *se-* to mark its role as an object of the preposition *pa*. Together, the phrase *pa sepite* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

**Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Many Cases**

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fetèn/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ʔela</td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>l-/—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*fawe</td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>f(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*hopa</td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>p-/—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*imha</td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>em-/en-/eng-/im-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION**

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences. Due to sound changes, the accusative and genitive forms have collapsed for some roots. In fact, for some roots, the nominative, accusative, and genitive are the same forms.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

_Ine tefk fèpite lio._
_mice-sg sg-give dative-birds-sg accusative-seeds_
_“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”_

The subject is unmarked, so _ine_ ("mouse") appears in its bare singulative form. As the direct object of the verb, _lio_ ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, _fèpite_ ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In
this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - verb - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, and no number marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Num kuf moke.*
   [eat] [bear] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Osyè is ul.*
   [swim] [otters] [lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

   [give] [mouse] [seeds] [bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *We atèf ante oyo.*
   [steal] [fox] [den] [wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Selke pae kuse.*
   [land] [birds] [branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to not distinguish number on the nouns, which means that, in this language, a noun like *kuf* can indicate any number of bears, whether it is a single bear, two bears, or a whole den full of bears.

You may notice that the sentence foundations—how they look in the language—have not shifted from the last decision point. What has changed is that the English translations in brackets reflect number distinctions that the language does not. For instance, *kuse* is translated as “branches” because the sentence calls for a plural interpretation. Speakers can still indicate number if they need to or if context doesn’t make it clear, such as providing a numerical modifier or using an adjective like “many” with the noun:
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

### Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *is* (“otter”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

### Fetèn/VSO/No Number/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:
Efk in io pa pae.
give mouse seeds to bird
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The noun pae (“bird”) is preceded by the preposition pa to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as other preposition phrases would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/No Number/No Case/Decision Point 5.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:
Efk in io pa sepe.
give mouse seeds to non.core-bird
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The noun *pae* ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix *se-* to mark its role as an object of the preposition *pa*. Together, the phrase *pa sepe* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause like any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

**Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Many Cases**

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fetèn/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ʔela</td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>1-/— —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*fawe</td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>f(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*hopa</td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>p-/— —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*imha</td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>em-/en-/eng-/im-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION**

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences. Due to sound changes, the accusative and genitive forms have collapsed for some roots. In fact, for some roots, the nominative, accusative, and genitive are the same forms.

Consider the third sentence for translation.
Efk in fèpae lio.
mouse give dative-bird accusative-seeds
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The subject is unmarked, so in (“mouse”) appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, lio (“seeds”) occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, fèpae (“the bird”), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be verb - subject - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
### Fetèn/VSO/Plural

#### Decision Point 4: Noun Case

You have now made three decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, and number marking with a marked plural form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nunt kuf moken.*  
   [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]  
   “The bear is eating berries.”
2. *Syokèl isèn ul.*  
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [lake]  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. *Èfkot in ion pae.*  
   [give-sg] [mouse] [seed-pl] [bird]  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. *Wet atèf ante oyo.*  
   [steal-sg] [fox] [den] [wolf]  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. *Sèlkikèl paen kusen.*  
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [branch-pl]  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked singular and marked plural form. In this language, a bare noun like *in* indicates a single mouse while the marked form *inon* (where a plural suffix occurs with the noun) indicates more than one mouse. Some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the plural form, such as *atèf/tafon* (“fox/foxes”).

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning “give” in sentence 3 is *èfkot*, which occurs with a singular suffix to indicate the subject, *in* (“mouse”), is singular.
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

### Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *is* ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

### Fetèn/VSO/Plural/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ahfo</em></td>
<td>&quot;belly&quot;</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uti</em></td>
<td>&quot;head&quot;</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pana</em></td>
<td>&quot;hand&quot;</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>seko</em></td>
<td>&quot;home&quot;</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

*Èfkot in ion pa pae.*

give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird

"The mouse gave the bird seeds."
The noun *pae* ("bird") is preceded by the preposition *pa* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause (where any other preposition phrase would occur).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Plural/No Case/Decision Point 5.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ahfo</em></td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uti</em></td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pana</em></td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion* “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

Èfkot in ion pa sepae.

"The mouse gave the bird seeds."
The noun *pae* (“bird”) occurs with the non-core case prefix *se-* to mark its role as an object of the preposition *pa*. Together, the phrase *pa se-* *pae* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

**Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Many Cases**

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fetèn/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ʔela</em></td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>1/-—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fawe</em></td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>f(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>hopa</em></td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>p-/—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>imha</em></td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>em-/en-/eng-/im-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences. Due to sound changes, the accusative and genitive forms have collapsed for some roots. In fact, for some roots, the nominative, accusative, and genitive are the same forms.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

*Èfkot in fèpae lion.*
*give-sg mouse dative-bird accusative-seed-pl*
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The subject is unmarked, so *in* (“mouse”) appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, *lion* (“seeds”) occurs with the accusative prefix in its plural form. Finally, the indirect object, *fèpae* (“the bird”), carries the dative case.
marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be verb - subject - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, and number marking with a marked singular form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nunt kofete moke.*
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Syokèl is ule.*
   [swim-pl] [otters] [lakes-sg]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Èfkot ine io pite.*
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [seeds] [birds-sg]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wet tafe èntite yute.*
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [dens-sg] [wolves-sg]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sèlkikèl pae kuse.*
   [land-pl] [birds] [branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked plural and marked singular form. In this language, a bare noun like *kuf* indicates more than one bear while the marked form *kofete* (where a singular suffix occurs with the noun) indicates a single bear. As this example indicates, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the singulative suffix.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning “give” in sentence 3 is *èfkot*, which occurs with a singular suffix to indicate the subject, *ine* (“mouse”), is singular.
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

**Noun Case Introduction**

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun’s job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *'isa* (“otters”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

**Fetèn/VSO/Singular/No Case**

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

Èfkot ine io pa pite.

give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *pite* ("bird") is preceded by the preposition *pa* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Singular/No Case/Decision Point 5.

**Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Two Cases**

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>&quot;belly&quot;</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>&quot;head&quot;</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>&quot;hand&quot;</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion* "to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

*Èfkot ine io pa sepite.*

give-sg mice-sg seeds non.core-birds-sg

“*The mouse gave the bird seeds.*”
The noun *pite* ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix *se-* to mark its role as an object of the preposition *pa*. Together, the phrase *pa sepite* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

**Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Many Cases**

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fetèn/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ʔela</td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>l(—)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*fawe</td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>f(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*hopa</td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>p(—)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*imha</td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>em-/en-/eng-/im-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences. Due to sound changes, the accusative and genitive forms have collapsed for some roots. In fact, for some roots, the nominative, accusative, and genitive are the same forms.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

*Èfkot ine fèpite lio.*
  give-sg mice-sg dative-birds-sg accusative-seeds
  “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The subject is unmarked, so *ine* ("mouse") appears in its bare singulative form. As the direct object of the verb, *lio* ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, *fèpite* ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In
this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be verb - subject - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Decision Point 5**.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, and no number marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve muogi num.*
   [bear] [berries] [eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza vul vozyo.*
   [otters] [lake] [swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin ikhu paki zheko.*
   [mouse] [seeds] [bird] [give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf voyu ati wieke.*
   [fox] [wolf] [den] [steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kuzi sieki.*
   [birds] [branches] [land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to not distinguish number on the nouns, which means that, in this language, a noun like *kuve* can indicate any number of bears, whether it is a single bear, two bears, or a whole den full of bears.

You may notice that the sentence foundations—how they look in the language—have not shifted from the last decision point. What has changed is that the English translations in brackets reflect number distinctions that the language does not. For instance, *kuzi* is translated as “branches” because the sentence calls for a plural interpretation. Speakers can still indicate number if they need to or if context doesn’t make it clear, such as providing a numerical modifier or using an adjective like “many” with the noun:
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

**Noun Case Introduction**

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *kiza* (“otter”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

**Fiedon/SOV/No Number/No Case**

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:
Zhin ikhu paki pa zheko.
mouse seeds bird to give
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The noun *paki (“bird”) is followed by the postposition *pa to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/No Number/No Case/Decision Point 5.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:
Zhin ikhu pakizo pa zheko.
mouse seeds bird-non.core to give
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The noun *paki* ("bird") occurs with the non-core case suffix -*zo* to mark its role as an object of the postposition *pa*. Together, the phrase *pakizo pa* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

**Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Many Cases**

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fiedon/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ʔela</em></td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>-ke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fawe</em></td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>-vo/-f(o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>hopa</em></td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>-kho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>imha</em></td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>-ma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION**

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

Zhin ikhuke pakivo zheko.
mouse seeds-accusative bird-dative give
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The subject is unmarked, so zhin (“mouse”) appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, ikhuke (“seeds”) occurs with the accusative suffix. Finally, the indirect object, pakivo (“the bird”), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - direct object - indirect object - verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, and number marking with a marked plural form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1.  *Kuve umuogi tienum.*  
   [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2.  *Ukiza vul koluozyo.*  
   [pl-otter] [lake] [pl-swim]  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3.  *Zhin unikhu paki tieko.*  
   [mouse] [pl-seed] [bird] [sg-give]  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4.  *Adaf voyu ati tewieke.*  
   [fox] [wolf] [den] [sg-steal]  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5.  *Upaki ukuzi kosieki.*  
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch] [pl-land]  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked singular and marked plural form. In this language, a bare noun like *kuve* indicates a single bear while the marked form *uguve* (where a plural prefix occurs with the noun) indicates more than one bear. As in this example, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the plural prefix.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning “give” in sentence 3 is *tieko*, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, *zhin* (“mouse”), is singular.
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

### Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun’s job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *kiza* (“otter”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

### Fiedon/SOV/Plural/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ahfo</em></td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uti</em></td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pana</em></td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>seko</em></td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

\[Zhin unikhu paki pa tieko.\]

mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *paki* (“bird”) is followed by the postposition *pa* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Plural/No Case/Decision Point 5.

**Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Two Cases**

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion* “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

_Zhin unikhu pakizo pa tieko._

mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *paki* (“bird”) occurs with the non-core case suffix *-zo* to mark its role as an object of the postposition *pa*. Together, the phrase *pakizo pa* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb.

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fiedon/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ʔela</em></td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>-ke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fawe</em></td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>-vo/-f(o)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>hopa</em></td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>-kho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>imha</em></td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>-ma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

*Zhin unikhuke pakivo tieko.*

mouse pl-seed-accusative bird-dative sg-give

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The subject is unmarked, so *zhin* (“mouse”) appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, *unikhuke* (“seeds”) occurs with the accusative suffix. Finally, the indirect object, *pakivo* (“the bird”), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - direct object - indirect object - verb).
If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, and number marking with a marked singular form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Iguve muogi tienum.*  
   [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza ivul koluozyo.*  
   [otters] [sg-lakes] [pl-swim]  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Izhin ikhu ibaki tieko.*  
   [sg-mice] [seeds] [sg-birds] [sg-give]  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tadaf tuoyu tati tewieke.*  
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves] [sg-dens] [sg-steal]  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kuzi kosieki.*  
   [birds] [branches] [pl-land]  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked plural and marked singular form. In this language, a bare noun like *kuve* indicates more than one bear while the marked form *iguve* (where a singular prefix occurs with the noun) indicates a single bear. As in this example, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the singulative prefix.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning “give” in sentence 3 is *tieko*, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, *izhin* (“mouse”), is singular.
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

### Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun’s job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *kiza* (“otters”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

### Fiedon/SOV/Singular/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

*Izhin ikhu ibaki pa tieko.*
sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *ibaki* (“bird”) is followed by the postposition *pa* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Singular/No Case/Decision Point 5.

**Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Two Cases**

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ahfo</em></td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uti</em></td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pana</em></td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion* “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

*Izhin ikhu ibakizo pa tieko.*

sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *ibaki* (“bird”) occurs with the non-core case suffix -zo to mark its role as an object of the postposition *pa*. Together, the phrase *ibakizo pa* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full postposition phrase is positioned directly before the verb, as any other postposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

**Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Many Cases**

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fiedon/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*?ela</td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>-ke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*fawe</td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>-vo-(f)o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*hopa</td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>-kho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*imha</td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>-ma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION**

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

Izhin ikhuke ibakivo tieko.
sg-mice seeds-accusative sg-birds-dative sg-give
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The subject is unmarked, so *izhin* (“mouse”) appears in its bare singulative form. As the direct object of the verb, *ikhuke* (“seeds”) occurs with the accusative suffix. Finally, the indirect object, *ibakivo* (“the bird”), carries the dative case marker. In
this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - direct object - indirect object - verb).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, and no number marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve num muogi.*  
   [bear] [eat] [berries]  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza vozyo vul.*  
   [otters] [swim] [lake]  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin zheko ikhu paki.*  
   [mouse] [give] [seeds] [bird]  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf wieke ati voyu.*  
   [fox] [steal] [den] [wolf]  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki sieki kuzi.*  
   [birds] [land] [branches]  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to not distinguish number on the nouns, which means that, in this language, a noun like *kuve* can indicate any number of bears, whether it is a single bear, two bears, or a whole den full of bears.

You may notice that the sentence foundations—how they look in the language—have not shifted from the last decision point. What has changed is that the English translations in brackets reflect number distinctions that the language does not. For instance, *kuzi* is translated as “branches” because the sentence calls for a plural interpretation. Speakers can still indicate number if they need to or if context doesn’t make it clear, such as providing a numerical modifier or using an adjective like “many” with the noun:
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

**Noun Case Introduction**

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *kiza* ("otter") may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

**Fiedon/SVO/No Number/No Case**

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:
Zhin zheko ikhu pa paki.
mouse give seeds to bird
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The noun *paki* (“bird”) is preceded by the preposition *pa* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/No Number/No Case/Decision Point 5.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion* “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:
Zhin zheko ikhu pa sibaki.
mouse give seeds to non.core-bird
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The noun *paki* (“bird”) occurs with the non-core case prefix *si*- to mark its role as an object of the preposition *pa*. (Note there is a sound change to the initial consonant of *paki* when it occurs with the prefix.) Together, the phrase *pa sibaki* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause like any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fiedon/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ʔela</td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>e-/l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*fawe</td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>f(o/uo)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*hopa</td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>o(b)-/vo-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*imha</td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>i(m)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

Zhin zheko fobaki likhu.
mouse give dative-bird accusative-seeds
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The subject is unmarked, so *zhin* (“mouse”) appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, *likhu* (“seeds”) occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, *fobaki* (“the bird”), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - verb - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, and number marking with a marked plural form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve tienum muogin.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kizan koluozyo vul.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhīn tieko ikhun paki.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [seed-pl] [bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf tewieke ati voyu.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [den] [wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pakin kosieki kuzin.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [branch-pl]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked singular and marked plural form. In this language, a bare noun like *zhīn* indicates a single mouse while the marked form *zhīnun* (where a plural suffix occurs with the noun) indicates more than one mouse. Some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the plural suffix, like *adaf/adavun* (“fox/foxes”).

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning “give” in sentence 3 is *tieko*, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, *zhīn* (“mouse”), is singular.
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

**Noun Case Introduction**

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun's job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *kiza* (“otter”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

**Fiedon/SVO/Plural/No Case**

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

_Zhin tieko ikhun pa paki._

mouse sg-give seed-pl to bird

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *paki* (“bird”) is preceded by the preposition *pa* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause (where any other preposition phrase would occur).

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Plural/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

**Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Two Cases**

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ahfo</em></td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uti</em></td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pana</em></td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion* “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

*Zhin tieko ikhun pa sibaki.*

mouse sg-give seed-pl to non.core-bird

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *paki* ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix *si*- to mark its role as an object of the preposition *pa*. (Note the initial consonant of *paki* shifts when it occurs with the prefix.) Together, the phrase *pa sibaki* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

**Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Many Cases**

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fiedon/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ʔela</em></td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>e-/l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fawe</em></td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>f(o/uo)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>hopa</em></td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>o(b)/vo-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>imha</em></td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>i(m)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION**

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

*Zhìn tieko fobakì likhun.*
mouse sg-give dative-bird accusative-seed-pl
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The subject is unmarked, so *zhìn* ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, *likhun* ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix in its plural form. Finally, the indirect object, *fobaki* ("the bird"), carries the dative case.
marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - verb - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, and number marking with a marked singular form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuviedi tienum muogi.*
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza koluozyo vuli.*
   [otters] [pl-swim] [lakes-sg]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhini tieko ikhu pakidi.*
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [seeds] [birds-sg]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adavi tewieke atidi oyudi.*
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [dens-sg] [wolves-sg]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kosieki kuzi.*
   [birds] [pl-land] [branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked plural and marked singular form. In this language, a bare noun like *kuve* indicates more than one bear while the marked form *kuviedi* (where a singular suffix occurs with the noun) indicates a single bear. As this example indicates, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the singulative suffix.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning “give” in sentence 3 is *tieko*, which occurs with a singular prefix to indicate the subject, *zhini* (“mouse”), is singular.
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

**Noun Case Introduction**

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun’s job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *kiza* (“otters”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

**Fiedon/SVO/Singular/No Case**

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

*Zhini tieko ikhu pa pakidi.*

*mice-sg sg-give seeds to birds-sg*

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *pakidi* ("bird") is preceded by the preposition *pa* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Singular/No Case/Decision Point 5.

**Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Two Cases**

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ahfo</em></td>
<td>&quot;belly&quot;</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uti</em></td>
<td>&quot;head&quot;</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pana</em></td>
<td>&quot;hand&quot;</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion* "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

```
Zhini tieko ikhu pa sibakidi.
mice-sg sg-give seeds non.core-birds-sg
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
```
The noun *pakidi* ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix *si*- to mark its role as an object of the preposition *pa*. (Note the initial consonant of *pakidi* shifts when it occurs with the prefix.) Together, the phrase *pa* *sibakidi* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

### Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fiedon/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ʔela</em></td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>e-/l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fawe</em></td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>f(o/u/o)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>hopa</em></td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>o(b)-/vo-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>imha</em></td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>i(m)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION**

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

*Zhini tieko fobakidi likhu.*

mice-sg sg-give dative-birds-sg accusative-seeds

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The subject is unmarked, so *zhini* ("mouse") appears in its bare singulative form. As the direct object of the verb, *likhu* ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, *fobakidi* ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker.
In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be subject - verb - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, and no number marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Num kuve muogi.*
   [eat] [bear] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”
2. *Vozyo kiza vul.*
   [swim] [otters] [lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. *Zheko zhin ikhu paki.*
   [give] [mouse] [seeds] [bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. *Wieke adaf ati voyu.*
   [steal] [fox] [den] [wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. *Sieki paki kuzi.*
   [land] [birds] [branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to not distinguish number on the nouns, which means that, in this language, a noun like *kuve* can indicate any number of bears, whether it is a single bear, two bears, or a whole den full of bears.

You may notice that the sentence foundations—how they look in the language—have not shifted from the last decision point. What has changed is that the English translations in brackets reflect number distinctions that the language does not. For instance, *kuzi* is translated as “branches” because the sentence calls for a plural interpretation. Speakers can still indicate number if they need to or if context doesn’t make it clear, such as providing a numerical modifier or using an adjective like “many” with the noun:
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

### Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun’s job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *kiza* (“otter”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

### Fiedon/VSO/No Number/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:
Zheko zhin ikhu pa paki.
give mouse seeds to bird
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The noun *paki (“bird”) is preceded by the preposition *pa to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as other preposition phrases would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/No Number/No Case/Decision Point 5.

**Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Two Cases**

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:
Zheko zhin ikhu pa sibaki.
give mouse seeds to non.core-bird
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The noun paki ("bird") occurs with the non-core case prefix si- to mark its role as an object of the preposition pa. (Note the initial consonant of paki shifts when it occurs with the prefix.) Together, the phrase pa sibaki indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause like any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Many Cases

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fiedon/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ʔela</td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>e-/l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*fawe</td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>f(o/uo)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*hopa</td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>o(b)/vo-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*imha</td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>i(m)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

Zheko zhin fobaki likhu.
mouse give dative-bird accusative-seeds
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The subject is unmarked, so \textit{zhin} ("mouse") appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, \textit{likhu} ("seeds") occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, \textit{fobaki} ("the bird"), carries the dative case marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be verb - subject - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to \textbf{Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Decision Point 5}.

\underline{Want to go back?}

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to \textbf{Decision Point 3} to select a different number-marking option, \textbf{Decision Point 2} to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to \textbf{Decision Point 1} to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, and number marking with a marked plural form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nute kuve muogin.*
   [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Ozyuogo kizan vul.*
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

   [give-sg] [mouse] [seed-pl] [bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wekiede adaf ati voyu.*
   [steal-sg] [fox] [den] [wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sekigo pakin kuzin.*
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [branch-pl]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked singular and marked plural form. In this language, a bare noun like *zhin* indicates a single mouse while the marked form *zhinun* (where a plural suffix occurs with the noun) indicates more than one mouse. Some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the plural suffix, like *adaf/adavun* (“fox/foxes”).

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning “give” in sentence 3 is *ekuode*, which occurs with a singular suffix to indicate the subject, *zhin* (“mouse”), is singular.
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

**Noun Case Introduction**

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun’s job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *kiza* (“otter”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

**Fiedon/VSO/Plural/No Case**

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

箙.eu שו.z ık hu n pa ık i.

give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *paki* (“bird”) is preceded by the preposition *pa* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause (where any other preposition phrase would occur).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Plural/No Case/Decision Point 5.

### Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ahfo</em></td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uti</em></td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pana</em></td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion* “to shade.”

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

_Ekuode zhin ikhun pa sibaki._

give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *paki* (“bird”) occurs with the non-core case prefix *si-* to mark its role as an object of the preposition *pa*. Together, the phrase *pa sobaki* indicates that the bird is a recipient. (Note the initial consonant of *paki* shifts when it occurs with the prefix.) The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

**Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Many Cases**

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fiedon/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ʔela</em></td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>e-/l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fawe</em></td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>f(o/uo)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>hopa</em></td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>o(b)/-vo-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>imha</em></td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>i(m)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION**

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.


```
Ekuode zhin fobaki likhun.
give-sg mouse dative-bird accusative-seed-pl
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
```

The subject is unmarked, so *zhin* (“mouse”) appears in its bare form. As the direct object of the verb, *likhun* (“seeds”) occurs with the accusative prefix in its plural form. Finally, the indirect object, *fobaki* (“the bird”), carries the dative case
marker. In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be verb - subject - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made three decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, and number marking with a marked singular form. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nute kuviedi muogi.*
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Ozyugo kiza vuli.*
   [swim-pl] [otters] [lakes-sg]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [seeds] [birds-sg]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [dens-sg] [wolves-sg]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sekigo paki kuzi.*
   [land-pl] [birds] [branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

You have chosen to distinguish number on the nouns with an unmarked plural and marked singular form. In this language, a bare noun like *kuve* indicates more than one bear while the marked form *kuviedi* (where a singular suffix occurs with the noun) indicates a single bear. As this example indicates, some noun roots have sound changes when appearing with the singulative suffix.

This number system is reified in the verbs, which carry an agreement marker to indicate whether the subject of the verb is singular or plural. For instance, the verb meaning “give” in sentence 3 is *ekuode*, which occurs with a singular suffix to indicate the subject, *zhini* (“mouse”), is singular.
The next decision will solidify how these nouns will appear in the final sentence forms. You will decide if the language marks noun case, and, if so, which ones. This decision will also affect what adpositions appear in the language.

### Noun Case Introduction

Decision Point 3 asked you to decide whether nouns would be marked for number. This decision point also affects nouns, but here you are deciding if nouns will be marked for case. Case marking is one way to indicate a noun’s job in the clause structure—case marking reflects who is doing what to whom. If cases are marked in the language, a noun like *kiza* (“otters”) may take a different form if it is the subject of the verb versus when it is the object of the verb.

#### Fiedon/VSO/Singular/No Case

One option is to forego case altogether. In this option, word order indicates function, and nouns do not carry any further case-marking information. The language will have adpositions as necessary to indicate information like location, recipient, and possession.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns in this system, with the adpositions necessary for translation coming from these roots:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ahfo</td>
<td>“belly”</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*uti</td>
<td>“head”</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pana</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*seko</td>
<td>“home”</td>
<td>of (possession)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds:

_Ekuode zhini ikhu pa pakidi._

give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *pakidi* ("bird") is preceded by the preposition *pa* to indicate that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Singular/No Case/Decision Point 5**.

**Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Two Cases**

In this option, the language will have two cases to distinguish core arguments from non-core constituents. Core arguments are the subject and object of the verb, and, in this option, those arguments will be unmarked. The marked case will be the non-core case, which will occur as an affix on nouns to indicate possession (i.e. genitive case) and any objects of adpositions. Adpositions will be used to indicate information like location and recipient, and the noun acting as the object of the adposition will be marked in the non-core case.

Adpositions will be grammaticalized forms of nouns. The adpositions needed for translation will come from the same roots in the previous option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Adposition meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>ahfo</em></td>
<td>&quot;belly&quot;</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>uti</em></td>
<td>&quot;head&quot;</td>
<td>on, on top of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pana</em></td>
<td>&quot;hand&quot;</td>
<td>to, for (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this option, though, there will be no adposition to indicate possession since that will be marked by a case affix.

The non-core case affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *sion* "to shade."

Consider the third sentence for translation. An adposition will be used to mark the bird as the recipient of the seeds, and the bird will take the non-core case affix to indicate it is the object of the adposition:

*Ekuode zhini ikhu pa sibakidi.*
give-sg mice-sg seeds non.core-birds-sg
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
The noun *pakidi* (“bird”) occurs with the non-core case prefix *si-* to mark its role as an object of the preposition *pa*. (Note the initial consonant of *pakidi* shifts when it occurs with the prefix.) Together, the phrase *pa sibakidi* indicates that the bird is a recipient. The full preposition phrase is positioned at the end of the clause, as any other preposition phrase would be.

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Decision Point 5.

**Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Many Cases**

If you choose this option, the language will have at least five cases, which are marked with affixes grammaticalized from lexical verbs. The nominative (or subject) case will be unmarked:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Fiedon/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>nominative (subject)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ʔela</em></td>
<td>to take</td>
<td>accusative (direct object of verb)</td>
<td>e-/l-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>fawe</em></td>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dative (recipient or beneficiary)</td>
<td>f(o/uo)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>hopa</em></td>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>genitive (possessor)</td>
<td>o(b)/vo-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>imha</em></td>
<td>to stand</td>
<td>locative (general location)</td>
<td>i(m)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED CASE MARKERS FOR THE “MANY CASES” OPTION**

All basic grammatical relationships will be marked by case, so there will not be any adpositions needed to translate the example sentences.

Consider the third sentence for translation.

*Ekuode zhini fobakidi likhu.*

give-sg mice-sg dative-birds-sg accusative-seeds

“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

The subject is unmarked, so *zhini* (“mouse”) appears in its bare singulative form. As the direct object of the verb, *likhu* (“seeds”) occurs with the accusative prefix. Finally, the indirect object, *fobakidi* (“the bird”), carries the dative case marker.
In this option, indirect objects will occur closer to the verb in a string of objects (i.e. the order will be verb - subject - indirect object - direct object).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Decision Point 5.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
DP5: Tense/Aspect

This section presents all landing pages and descriptions of options for the fifth, and final, major decision point.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, and no number or case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe mogi nō.*  
   [bear] [berries] [eat]  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *ʻIsa wū ā osho.*  
   [otters] [lake in] [swim]  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yē ihu paʻi pā ēgo.*  
   [mouse] [seeds] [bird to] [give]  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā oyu sho āji weʻe.*  
   [fox] [wolf of] [den] [steal]  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paʻi kushi ū shēghi.*  
   [birds] [branches on] [land]  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kufe* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *mogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osho may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

‘Isa wū ā osho.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur after the verb: osho le means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/No Number/No Case/No T/A.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedõ/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-(g/gh)e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-(d/dh)a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa wū ā oshoge.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to oshoda.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/No Number/No Case/Tense.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa wū ā osholo.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to oshome.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/No Number/No Case/Aspect.

---

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, no number, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe mogi nõ.*
   [bear] [berries] [eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *‘Isa wūzo ā osho.*
   [otters] [lake-non.core in] [swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yē ihu pa’iso pā ēgo.*
   [mouse] [seeds] [bird-non.core to] [give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā oyuso āji we’e.*
   [fox] [wolf-non.core] [den] [steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i kushiso ā shēghi.*
   [birds] [branches-non.core on] [land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kufe* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *mogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, such as location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5, and their objects are marked in the non-core case. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *oyuso* in sentence 4.
The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

**Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction**

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osho* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> ‘Isa wūzo ā osho.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur after the verb: *osho le* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A**.
Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedõ/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-(g/gh)e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-(d/dh)a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa wūzo ā oshoge.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to oshoda.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Tense.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fedõ/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>-lo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa wūzo ā osholo.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to oshome.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, no number, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe mogi’e nō.*
   [bear] [berries-accusative] [eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *‘Isa wūma osho.*
   [otters] [lake-locative] [swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yē ihu’e pa’ifo ēgo.*
   [mouse] [seeds-accusative] [bird-dative] [give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā oyuho āji’e we’e.*
   [fox] [wolf-genitive] [den-accusative] [steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i kushima shēghi.*
   [birds] [branches-locative] [land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *kufe* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *mogi’e* (“the berries”) is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osho may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

‘Isa wūma osho.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur after the verb: osho le means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A.

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedō/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-(g/gh)e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-(d/dh)a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa wūma oshoge.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to oshoda.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Tense.

Fedō/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa wūma osholo.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *oshome*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osho* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect.

### Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedō options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, plural number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe umogi chenõ.*
   [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”
2. *U'isa wū ā kolosho.*
   [pl-otter] [lake in] [pl-swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. *Ye unihu pa'i pā chēgo.*
   [mouse] [pl-seed] [bird to] [sg-give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. *Adā oyu sho āji chewe’e.*
   [fox] [wolf of] [den] [sg-steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. *Uba'i ugushi ū kozhēghi.*
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch on] [pl-land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kufe* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *umogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fedõ/SOV/Plural/No Case/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osho* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

\[U’isa wū à kolosho.\]

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur after the verb: *osho le* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Plural/No Case/No T/A**.

**Fedõ/SOV/Plural/No Case/Tense**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedõ/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-(g/gh)e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-(d/dh)a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

U’isa wū à koloshoge.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to koloshoda.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Plural/No Case/Tense.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

\[ \text{U'isa wū à kolosholo.} \]

\[ \text{“The otters swam in the lake.”} \]

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to \textit{koloshome}.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. \textit{osho} is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Plural/No Case/Aspect.

---

### Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, plural number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe umogi chenõ.*
   [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *U'isa wūzo ā kolosho.*
   [pl-otter] [lake-non.core in] [pl-swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yẽ unihu pa'iso pā chēgo.*
   [mouse] [pl-seed] [bird-non.core to] [sg-give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā oyuso āji chewe'e.*
   [fox] [wolf-non.core] [den] [sg-steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Uba'i ugushiso ū kozhēghi.*
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch-non.core on] [pl-land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kufe* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *umogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5, and their objects are marked in the non-core case. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *oyuso* in sentence 4.
The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

**Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction**

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fedō/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osho* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*U’isa wūzo à kolosho.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur after the verb: *osho le* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A.
Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedõ/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-(g/gh)e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-(d/dh)a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

U’isa wūzo ā koloshoge.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to koloshoda.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Tense.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb \textit{*maja} “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb \textit{*ollo} “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fedõ/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\textit{*maja}</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textit{*ollo}</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>-lo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS**

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

\textit{U’isa wūzo à kolosholo.}

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to \textit{koloshome}.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. \textit{osho} is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, plural number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. **Kufe umogi’e chenõ.**
   [bear] [pl-berry-accusative] [sg-eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **U’isa wūma kolosho.**
   [pl-otter] [lake-locative] [pl-swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yē unihu’e pa’ifo chēgo.**
   [mouse] [pl-seed-accusative] [bird-dative] [sg-give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adā oyuho āji’e chewe’e.**
   [fox] [wolf-genitive] [den-accusative] [sg-steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Uba’i ugushima kozhēghi.**
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch-locative] [pl-land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **kufe** (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **umogi’e** (“the berries”) is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osho may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

U’isa wūma kolosho.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur after the verb: osho le means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedõ/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-(g/gh)e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-(d/dh)a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*U’isa wûma koloshoge.*
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to koloshoda.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Tense.

Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

_U’isa wūma kolosholo._

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to _koloshome._

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. _osho_ is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedō sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, singular number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Igufe mogi chenō.*
   [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *‘Isa iwū ā kolosho.*
   [otters] [sg-lakes in] [pl-swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Iyē ihu iba’i pā chēgo.*
   [sg-mice] [seeds] [sg-birds to] [sg-give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tadā toyu sho tāji chewe’e.*
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves of] [sg-dens] [sg-steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i kushi ū kozhēghi.*
   [birds] [branches on] [pl-land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *igufe* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *mogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osho* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

‘*Isa iwũ ā kolosho.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur after the verb: *osho le* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Singular/No Case/No T/A.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedõ/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-(g/gh)e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-(d/dh)a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa iwū á koloshoge.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to koloshoda.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Singular/No Case/Tense.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa iwū ā kolosholo.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *koloshome*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osho* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Singular/No Case/Aspect.

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, singular number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Igufe mogi chenõ.*
   [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *‘Isa iwūzo à kolosho.*
   [otters] [sg-lakes-non.core in] [pl-swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Iyē ihu iba’iso pā chēgo.*
   [sg-mice] [seeds] [sg-birds-non.core to] [sg-give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves-non.core] [sg-dens] [sg-steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i kushiso ū kozhēghi.*
   [birds] [branches-non.core on] [pl-land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *igufe* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *mogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, such as location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5, and their objects are marked in the non-core case. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *toyuso* in sentence 4.
The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

### Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osho* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

‘*Isa iwūzo à kolosho.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jie* “to see” will occur after the verb: *osho le* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A**.
Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedõ/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-(g/gh)e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-(d/dh)a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa iwūzo ä koloshoge.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to koloshoda.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Tense.

Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fedõ/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>-lo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa iwúzo à kolosholo.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to koloshome.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SOV word order, singular number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Igufe mogi’e chenõ.*
   
   [sg-bears] [berries-accusative] [sg-eat]  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *‘Isa iwûma kolosho.*
   
   [otters] [sg-lakes-locative] [pl-swim]  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Iyê ihu’e iba’ifo chêgo.*
   
   [sg-mice] [seeds-accusative] [sg-birds-dative] [sg-give]  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tadâ toyuho tâji’e chewe’e.*
   
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves-genitive] [sg-dens-accusative] [sg-steal]  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i kushima kozhêghi.*
   
   [birds] [branches-locative] [pl-land]  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *igufe* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *mogi’e* (“the berries”) is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osho* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

‘*Isa iwūma kolosho.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur after the verb: *osho le* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A.

**Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Tense**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedō/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-(g/gh)e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-(d/dh)a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa iwūma koloshoge.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to koloshoda.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Tense.

Fedō/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa iwūma kolosholo.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *koloshome*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osho* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, and no number or case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe nō mogi.*
   [bear] [eat] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”
2. *‘Isa osho ā wū.*
   [otters] [swim] [in lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. *Yē ēgo īhu pā pa’i.*
   [mouse] [give] [seeds] [to bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. *Adā we’e āji sho oyu.*
   [fox] [steal] [den] [of wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. *Pa’i shēghi ū kushi.*
   [birds] [land] [on branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kufe* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *mogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedō/SVO/No Number/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osho may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

‘Isa osho á wū.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: le osho means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SVO/No Number/No Case/No T/A.

Fedō/SVO/No Number/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedō/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d/ch)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa keosho ā wū.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *udosho.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SVO/No Number/No Case/Tense.

Fedō/SVO/No Number/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa olosho à wū.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to meosho.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SVO/No Number/No Case/Aspect.

### Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedō options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fedō/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS
Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Two Cases

Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, no number, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe nō mogi.*
   [bear] [eat] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *‘Isa osho ā showū.*
   [otters] [swim] [in non.core-lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yē ēgo ihu pā shoba’i.*
   [mouse] [give] [seeds] [to non.core-bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā we’e āji shoyu.*
   [fox] [steal] [den] [non.core-wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i shēghi ū shogushi.*
   [birds] [land] [on non.core-branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kufe* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *mogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *shoyu* in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osho may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

‘Isa osho à showù.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: le osho means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense.
If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedō/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d/ch)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa keosho ā showū.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *udosho.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense.

Fedō/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa olosho à showū.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *meosho*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osho* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fedõ/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS**

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa olosho à showū.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *meosho*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osho* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect.

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Many Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, no number, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe nõ emogi.*
   [bear] [eat] [accusative-berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *’Isa osho ewũ.*
   [otters] [swim] [locative-lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yẽ ēgo foba'i lihu.*
   [mouse] [give] [dative-bird] [accusative-seeds]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adâ we’e lãji oboyu.*
   [fox] [steal] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i shēghi eghushi.*
   [birds] [land] [locative-branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *kufe* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *emogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osho may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

‘Isa osho ewū.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: le osho means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A.

Fedõ/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedō/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d/ch)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa keosho ewū.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *udosho.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense.

Fedō/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Iṣa olosho ewū.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to meoʃho.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. oʃho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedō options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, plural number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe chenõ mogẽ.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
   “The bear is eating berries.”
2. *‘Isā kolosho ā wū.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [in lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. *Yē chēgo ihō pā pa‘i.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [seed-pl] [to bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. *Adā chewe‘e āji sho oyu.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [den] [of wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. *Pa‘ē kozhēghi ū kushē.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [on branch-pl]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kufe* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *mogẽ* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fedõ/SVO/Plural/No Case/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osho* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

‘Isã kolosho ā wū.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *le osho* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fedõ/SVO/Plural/No Case/No T/A**.

**Fedõ/SVO/Plural/No Case/Tense**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedô/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>g(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d/ch)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isâ kogeosho ā wū.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to koludosho.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedô/SVO/Plural/No Case/Tense.

Fedô/SVO/Plural/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isă kololosho ā wū.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to komeosho.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SVO/Plural/No Case/Aspect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fedō/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedō options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedō sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, plural number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe* chenõ *mogē*.
   [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Īsā* *kolosho* ā *showū*.
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [in non.core-lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ye* *chēgo* ihō pā *shoba’i*.
   [mouse] [sg-give] [seed-pl] [to non.core-bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā* *chewe’e* āji *shoyu*.
   [fox] [sg-steal] [den] [non.core-wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’ē* *kozhēghi* ū *shogushē*.
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [on non.core-branch-pl]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kufe* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *mogē* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *shoyu* in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osho may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

‘Isă kolosho ā showū.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: le osho means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A.
Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedõ/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>g(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d/ch)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isã kogeosho ā showū.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to koludosho.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fedō/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isā kololosho ā showū.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to komeosho.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedō options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, plural number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufe chenõ emogē.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [accusative-berry-pl]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *‘Isā kolosho ewū.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [locative-lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yē chēgo foba’i lihō.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [dative-bird] [accusative-seed-pl]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā chewe’e lâji oboyu.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’ẽ kozhēghi eghushē.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [locative-branch-pl]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *kufe* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *emogē* (“the berries”) is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osho may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

‘Isā kolosho ewū.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: le osho means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A.

Fedõ/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedō/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>g(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d/ch)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICIALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isā kogeosho ewū.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to koludosho.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense.

Fedō/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isā kololosho ewū.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to komeosho.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fedō/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>maja</em></td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ollo</em></td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 WANT to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedō options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, singular number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufechi chenõ mogi.*
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *’Isa kolosho à wuli.*
   [otters] [pl-swim] [in lakes-sg]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yini chëgo ihu pà pa’ichi.*
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [seeds] [to birds-sg]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adâfi chewe’e âjichi sho oyuchi.*
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [dens-sg] [of wolves-sg]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i kozhêghi û kushi.*
   [birds] [pl-land] [on branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kufechi* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *mogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osho* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

‘*Isa kolosho ā wuli.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *le osho* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/Singular/No Case/No T/A.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb \*keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb \*umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedô/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>g(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d/ch)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa kogeoshō ā wuli.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to koludosho.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedô/SVO/Singular/No Case/Tense.

Fedô/SVO/Singular/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb \*maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb \*ollo “to end.”
These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa kololosho ā wuli.
“What the otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to komeosho.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SVO/Singular/No Case/Aspect.
Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, singular number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufechi chenõ mogi.*
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *‘Isa kolosho à showuli.*
   [otters] [pl-swim] [in non.core-lakes-sg]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yini chēgo ihu pã shoba’ichi.*
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [seeds] [to non.core-birds-sg]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adafi chewe’e ājichi shoyuchi.*
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [dens-sg] [non.core-wolves-sg]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i kozhēghi ū shogushi.*
   [birds] [pl-land] [on non.core-branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kufechi* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *mogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *shoyuchi* in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osho may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

‘Isa kolosho à showuli.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: le osho means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A.
Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedõ/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>g(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d/ch)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa kogeosho ā showuli.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to koludosho.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fedō/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa kololosho ā showuli.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to komeosho.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedō options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), SVO word order, singular number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kufechi chenõ emogi.*
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [accusative-berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *‘Isa kolosho ewuli.*
   [otters] [pl-swim] [locative-lakes-sg]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yini chēgo foba‘ichi lihu.*
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [dative-birds-sg] [accusative-seeds]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adafi chewe‘e lājichi oboyuchi.*
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [accusative-dens-sg] [genitive-wolves-sg]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa‘i kozhēghi eghushi.*
   [birds] [pl-land] [locative-branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *kufechi* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *emogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osho may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

‘Isa kolosho ewuli.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: le osho means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedõ/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>g(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d/ch)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa kogeosho ewuli.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to koludosho.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense.

Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

‘Isa kololosho ewuli.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to komeosho.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, and no number or case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. \textit{Nõ kufe mogi.}
   [eat] [bear] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”
2. \textit{Osho īsa ā wū.}
   [swim] [otters] [in lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. \textit{Ēgo yē ihu pā pa'i.}
   [give] [mouse] [seeds] [to bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. \textit{We'e adā āji sho oyu.}
   [steal] [fox] [den] [of wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. \textit{Shēghi pa'i ū kushi.}
   [land] [birds] [on branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know \textit{kufe} (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know \textit{mogi} (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osho may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Osho ‘isa ā wū.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: le osho means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/No Number/No Case/No T/A.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedō/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d/ch)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Keosho ‘isa ā wū.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to udosho.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/VSO/No Number/No Case/Tense.

Fedō/VSO/No Number/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
A Conlang-Venture 303

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fedō/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Olosho ‘isa à wù.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *meosho*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osho* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/VSO/No Number/No Case/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedō options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, no number, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1.  
   Nõ kufe mogi.  
   [eat] [bear] [berries]  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2.  
   Osho ’isa ā showū.  
   [swim] [otters] [in non.core-lake]  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3.  
   Ėgo yē īhu pā shoba’i.  
   [give] [mouse] [seeds] [to non.core-bird]  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4.  
   We’e adâ āji shoyu.  
   [steal] [fox] [den] [non.core-wolf]  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5.  
   Shēghi pa’i ū shogushi.  
   [land] [birds] [on non.core-branches]  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know kufe (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know mogi (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in shoyu in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osho may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Osho ‘isa ā showū.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: le osho means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A.
**Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedõ/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>keji</em></td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>umta</em></td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d/ch)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS**

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

\[ Keosho ˈisa á showù. \]

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *udosho*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osho* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense.

**Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb */maja* “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb */ollo* “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fedō/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>/maja</em></td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>/ollo</em></td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Olosho ‘isa ă showū.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *meosho*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osho* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedō options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, no number, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nõ kufe emogi.*
   - [eat] [bear] [accusative-berries]
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Osho ʾisa ewù.*
   - [swim] [otters] [locative-lake]
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ēgo yē fobaʾi lihu.*
   - [give] [mouse] [dative-bird] [accusative-seeds]
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

   - [steal] [fox] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Shēghi paʾi eghushi.*
   - [land] [birds] [locative-branches]
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *kufe* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *emogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osho may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Osho 'isa ewū.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: le osho means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A.

Fedõ/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedő/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d/ch)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Keosho ʻisa ewū.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to udosho.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedő/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense.

Fedő/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Olosho ‘isa ewù.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *meosho.*

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osho* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to *Fedō/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect.*

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to *Decision Point 4* to select a different case-marking system, *Decision Point 3* to select a different number-marking option, *Decision Point 2* to select a different word order within the Fedō options, or even back to *Decision Point 1* to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, plural number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nõje kufe mogẽ.*
   [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Oshogo ‘isă ā wū.*
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [in lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ēgoche yẽ ihô pâ pa’i.*
   [give-sg] [mouse] [seed-pl] [to bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *We’eche adā āji sho oyu.*
   [steal-sg] [fox] [den] [of wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Shēghigo pa’ẽ ū kushẽ.*
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [on branch-pl]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kufe* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *mogẽ* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedō/VSO/Plural/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osho may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Oshogo ‘isā ā wū.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: le osho means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/VSO/Plural/No Case/No T/A.

Fedō/VSO/Plural/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedô/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d/ch)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Keoshogo ‘isā ā wū.*
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *udoshogo.*

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osho* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedô/VSO/Plural/No Case/Tense.

**Fedô/VSO/Plural/No Case/Aspect**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

_Oloshogo ʿisā ʿā wū._
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to _meoshogo_.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. _osho_ is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/Plural/No Case/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, plural number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1.  _Nõje kufe mogẽ._  
   [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2.  _Oshogo ‘isā ā showū._  
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [in non.core-lake]  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3.  _Ēgoche yẽ ihõ pã shoba’i._  
   [give-sg] [mouse] [seed-pl] [to non.core-bird]  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4.  _We’eche adā āji shoyu._  
   [steal-sg] [fox] [den] [non.core-wolf]  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5.  _Shēghigo pa’ẽ ū shogushē._  
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [on non.core-branch-pl]  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know _kufe_ (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know _mogẽ_ (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in _shoyu_ in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osho may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Oshogo ʾisā ā showū.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: le osho means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A.
Fedô/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedô/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d/ch)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Keoshogo ʻisā ā showū.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to udoshogo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedô/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense.

Fedô/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *\textit{maja} “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *\textit{ollo} “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fedõ/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*\textit{maja}</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*\textit{ollo}</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS |

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

\textit{Oloshogo ʿisā ā showū.}

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to \textit{meoshogo}.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. \textit{osho} is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect.

\textbf{Want to go back?}

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, plural number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nōje kufe emogē.*
   [eat-sg] [bear] [accusative-berry-pl]
   “The bear is eating berries.”
2. *Oshogo ʻisā ewū.*
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [locative-lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. *Ēgoche yē foba’i lihō.*
   [give-sg] [mouse] [dative-bird] [accusative-seed-pl]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. *We’eche adā lãji oboyu.*
   [steal-sg] [fox] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. *Shēghigo pa’ē eghushē.*
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [locative-branch-pl]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *kufe* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *emogē* (“the berries”) is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osho may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Oshogo ‘isā ewū.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: le osho means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A.

Fedõ/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedô/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d/ch)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Keoshogo ʻisā ewū.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to udoshogo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedô/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense.

Fedô/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Oloshogo ʻisā ewū.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *meoshogo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osho* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedō options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, singular number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nõje kufechi mogi.*
   
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Oshogo īsa ā wuli.*
   
   [swim-pl] [otters] [in lakes-sg]
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ēgoche yini ihu pā pa’ichi.*
   
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [seeds] [to birds-sg]
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *We’eche adaft ājichi sho oyuchi.*
   
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [dens-sg] [of wolves-sg]
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Shēghigo pa’i ū kushi.*
   
   [land-pl] [birds] [on branches]
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kufechi* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *mogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osho may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Oshogo ‘isa ā wuli.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: *le osho means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/Singular/No Case/No T/A.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedō/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d/ch)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Keoshogo ‘isa á wuli.*  
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *udoshogo.*

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osho* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedō/VSO/Singular/No Case/Tense.

Fedō/VSO/Singular/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Oloshogo ʻisa ā wuli.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to meoshogo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/Singular/No Case/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, singular number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. **Nõje kufechi mogi.**
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Oshogo ‘isa à showuli.**
   [swim-pl] [otters] [in non.core-lakes-sg]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ēgoche yini ihu pã shoba’ichi.**
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [seeds] [to non.core-birds-sg]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **We’eche adañ ājichi shoyuchi.**
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [dens-sg] [non.core-wolves-sg]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Shēghigo pa’i ū shogushi.**
   [land-pl] [birds] [on non.core-branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kufechi** (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **mogi** (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **shoyuchi** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osho may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Oshogo ‘isa à showuli.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: le osho means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A.
Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedõ/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d/ch)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Keoshogo ʻisa ā showuli.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to udoshogo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fedõ/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Oloshogo ‘isa a showuli.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to meoshogo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osho is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fedõ sound changes (Set A), VSO word order, singular number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. Nõje kufechi emogi.
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [accusative-berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. Oshogo ‘isa ewuli.
   [swim-pl] [otters] [locative-lakes-sg]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. Ėgoche yini foba‘ichi lihu.
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [dative-birds-sg] [accusative-seeds]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. We’eche adaft läjichi oboyuchi.
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [accusative-dens-sg] [genitive-wolves-sg]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. Shēghigo pa‘i eghushi.
   [land-pl] [birds] [locative-branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know kufechi (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know emogi (“the berries”) is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osho may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Oshogo 'isa ewuli.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: le osho means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A.

Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fedõ/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d/ch)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Keoshogo ‘isa ewuli.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *udoshogo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osho* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense.

**Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

\[ \text{Oloshogo 'isa ewuli.} \]

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to \textit{meoshogo}.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. \textit{osho} is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fedõ/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect.

---

### Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fedõ options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, and no number or case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf moke num.*
   [bear] [berries] [eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is ul a osỳè.*
   [otters] [lake in] [swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In io pae pa efk.*
   [mouse] [seeds] [bird to] [give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf oyo se ante we.*
   [fox] [wolf of] [den] [steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae kuse u selke.*
   [birds] [branches on] [land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuf* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *moke* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osyè* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Is ul a osyè.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur after the verb: osyè i means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/No Number/No Case/No T/A.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS**

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Is ul a syok.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to syot. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/No Number/No Case/Tense.

**Fetèn/SOV/No Number/No Case/Aspect**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,”

and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
A Conlang-Venture

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Is ul a syol.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *syom*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/No Number/No Case/Aspect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fetèn/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>maja</em></td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>-m(è)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ollo</em></td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>-l(è)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, no number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. **Kuf moke num.**
   [bear] [berries] [eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Is uls a osyè.**
   [otters] [lake-non.core in] [swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **In io pis pa efk.**
   [mouse] [seeds] [bird-non.core to] [give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Atèf yus ante we.**
   [fox] [wolf-non.core] [den] [steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pae kosis u selke.**
   [birds] [branches-non.core on] [land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuf** (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **moke** (“the berries”) is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **yus** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osyè may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Is uls a osyè.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur after the verb: osyè i means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A.
Fetën/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetën/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Is uls a syok.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *syot*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetën/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Tense.

Fetën/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective)
affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fetèn/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>-m(è)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>-l(è)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS**

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Is uls a syol.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *syom*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
A Conlang-Venture 344

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, no number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf mèki num.*
   [bear] [berries-accusative] [eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is ulm osyè.*
   [otters] [lake-locative] [swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In eu pif efk.*
   [mouse] [seeds-accusative] [bird-dative] [give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèfyu ènti we.*
   [fox] [wolf-genitive] [den-accusative] [steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae kosim selke.*
   [birds] [branches-locative] [land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *kuf* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *mèki* (“the berries”) is the object because it occurs in its accusative form. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case forms rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osyè may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

_Is ulm osyè._

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur after the verb: osyè i means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A.

Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Is ulm syok.*
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to syot. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Tense.

**Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Is ulm syol.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *syom*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, plural number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf omoke tenom.*
   [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Onis ul a klosyè.*
   [pl-otter] [lake in] [pl-swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In onio pae pa tefk.*
   [mouse] [pl-seed] [bird to] [sg-give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf oyo se ante twe.*
   [fox] [wolf of] [den] [sg-steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Opae okuse u kèselke.*
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch on] [pl-land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuf* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *omoke* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osyè* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Onis ul a klosyè.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur after the verb: *osyè i* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Plural/No Case/No T/A.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Onis ul a klèsyok.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to klèsyot. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Plural/No Case/Tense.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

_Onis ul a klèsyol._

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to _klèsyom_. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. _osyè_ is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Plural/No Case/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, plural number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. **Kuf omoke tenom.**
   [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Onis uls a klosyè.**
   [pl-otter] [lake-non.core in] [pl-swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **In onto pis pa tefk.**
   [mouse] [pl-seed] [bird-non.core to] [sg-give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Atèf yus ante twe.**
   [fox] [wolf-non.core] [den] [sg-steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Opae okosis u kèselke.**
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch-non.core on] [pl-land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuf** (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **omoke** (“the berries”) is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **yus** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osyê* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Onis uls a klosyê.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur after the verb: *osyê i* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A**.
Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/VO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Onis uls a klèsyok.

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to klèsyot. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Tense.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective)
affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) 
affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” 
and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fetèn/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>-m(è)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>-l(è)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Onis uls a klèsyol.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to klèsyom. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, plural number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf omèki tenom.*
   [bear] [pl-berry-accusative] [sg-eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Onis ulm klosyè.*
   [pl-otter] [lake-locative] [pl-swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In oneu pif tefk.*
   [mouse] [pl-seed-accusative] [bird-dative] [sg-give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèfyu ènti twe.*
   [fox] [wolf-genitive] [den-accusative] [sg-steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Opae okosim kèselke.*
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch-locative] [pl-land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *kuf* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *omèki* (“the berries”) is the object because it occurs in its accusative form. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case forms rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osyè may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Onis ulm klosyè.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur after the verb: osyè i means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A.

Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Onis ulm klèsyok.*
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to klèsyot. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Tense.

**Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Onis ulm klèsyol.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *klèsyom*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, singular number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Ekuf moke tenom.*
   [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is iol a klosyè.*
   [otters] [sg-lakes in] [pl-swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ien io epaë pa tefk.*
   [sg-mice] [seeds] [sg-birds to] [sg-give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tatèf toyo se tante twe.*
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves of] [sg-dens] [sg-steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae kuse u kèselke.*
   [birds] [branches on] [pl-land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *ekuf* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *moke* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fetèn/SOV/Singular/No Case/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osyè* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> Is iol a klosyè.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur after the verb: *osyè i* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Singular/No Case/No T/A**.

**Fetèn/SOV/Singular/No Case/Tense**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Is iol a klèsyok.*
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *klèsyot*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Singular/No Case/Tense.

**Fetèn/SOV/Singular/No Case/Aspect**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Is iol a klèsyol.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *klèsyom*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SOV/Singular/No Case/Aspect**.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, singular number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Ekuf moke tenom.*
   [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is euls a klosyè.*
   [otters] [sg-lakes-non.core in] [pl-swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ien io epis pa tefk.*
   [sg-mice] [seeds] [sg-birds-non.core to] [sg-give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tatèf tyus tante twe.*
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves-non.core] [sg-dens] [sg-steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae kosis u kèselke.*
   [birds] [branches-non.core on] [pl-land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *ekuf* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *moke* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *tyus* in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osyè may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Is euls a klosyè.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur after the verb: osyè i means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A.
Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Is euls a klèsyok.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to klèsyot. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Tense.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective)
affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective)
avffix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,”
and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fetèn/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>-m(è)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>-l(è)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Is euls a klèsyol.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the
translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would
change to klèsyom. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will
likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the
stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is
translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision
Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a
different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word
order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a
different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SOV word order, singular number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Ekuf mèki tenom.*
   [sg-bears] [berries-accusative] [sg-eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is eulm klosyè.*
   [otters] [sg-lakes-locative] [pl-swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ien eu epif tefk.*
   [sg-mice] [seeds-accusative] [sg-birds-dative] [sg-give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tatèf tu tu tènti twe.*
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves-genitive] [sg-dens-accusative] [sg-steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae kosim kèsèlke.*
   [birds] [branches-locative] [pl-land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *ekuf* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *mèki* (“the berries”) is the object because it occurs in its accusative form. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case forms rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osyè* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

\[
\text{Is eulm klosyè.}
\]

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur after the verb: *osyè i* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A.

Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Is eulm klèsyok.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *klèsyot*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Tense.

**Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Is eulm klèsyol.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *klèsyom*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root will likely shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then unstressed vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, and no number or case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf num moke.*  
   [bear] [eat] [berries]  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is osỳè a ul.*  
   [otters] [swim] [in lake]  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In efk io pa pae.*  
   [mouse] [give] [seeds] [to bird]  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf we ante se oyo.*  
   [fox] [steal] [den] [of wolf]  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae selke u kuse.*  
   [birds] [land] [on branches]  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuf* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *moke* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osyè may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

\[\text{Is osyè a ul.}\]

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: \[i \text{ osyè}\] means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/No Number/No Case/No T/A.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetên/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>o(t)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Is kosyè a ul.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *otosyè.*

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetên/SVO/No Number/No Case/Tense.

Fetên/SVO/No Number/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*losyè a ul.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *mosyè. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/No Number/No Case/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, no number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. \textit{Kuf num moke}.
   [bear] [eat] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. \textit{Is osyè a siol}.
   [otters] [swim] [in non.core-lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. \textit{In efk io pa sepae}.
   [mouse] [give] [seeds] [to non.core-bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. \textit{Atèf we ante seoyo}.
   [fox] [steal] [den] [non.core-wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. \textit{Pae selke u sekuse}.
   [birds] [land] [on non.core-branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know \textit{kuf} (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know \textit{moke} (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in \textit{seoyo} in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osyè may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Is osyè a siol.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: i osyè means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A.
Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>o(t)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Is kosyè a siol.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *otosyè*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fetèn/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>l-/—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Is losyè a siol.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to mosyè. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, no number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf num moke.*
   [bear] [eat] [accusative-berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is osyè imol.*
   [otters] [swim] [locative-lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In efk fèpae lio.*
   [mouse] [give] [dative-bird] [accusative-seeds]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Afè we lante poyo.*
   [fox] [steal] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae selke engkuse.*
   [birds] [land] [locative-branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *atèf* (“the fox”) is the subject in the third sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *lante* (“the den”) is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own). Because of this particular set of sound changes, though, the accusative and genitive forms may match the subject form (e.g. *moke* can be the subject, object, or possessor). Context will generally indicate which relationship is intended in those instances.
The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

### Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

#### Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osyè* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

> *Is osyè imol.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *i osyè* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A.
Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>o(t)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Is kosyè imol.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *otosyè.*

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense.

Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fetèn/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>l/-—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Is losyè imol.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to mosyè. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, plural number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf tenom moken.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Isèn klosyè a ul.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [in lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In tefk ion pa pae.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [seed-pl] [to bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf twe ante se oyo.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [den] [of wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paen kèselke u kusen.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [on branch-pl]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuf* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *moken* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osyè* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

\[ \text{Isèn klosyè a ul}. \]

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *i osyè* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case/No T/A**.

**Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case/Tense**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>o(t)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

_isèn kèkosyè a ul._
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the kè/kl- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to klotosyè.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case/Tense.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

_İsên klêlosyê a ul._

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the _kê/kl-_ prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to _kêmôsyê_.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. _osyê_ is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetên/SVO/Plural/No Case/Aspect.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, plural number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf tenom moken.*  
   [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Isèn klosyè a siol.*  
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [in non.core-lake]  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In tefk ion pa sepae.*  
   [mouse] [sg-give] [seed-pl] [to non.core-bird]  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf twe ante seoyo.*  
   [fox] [sg-steal] [den] [non.core-wolf]  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paen kèselke u sekusen.*  
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [on non.core-branch-pl]  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuf* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *moken* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *seoyo* in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osyè may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

\[ Isèn klosyè a siol. \]

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: i osyè means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A.
Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>o(t)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Isèn kèkosyè a siol.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the kè/kl- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to o klotosyè.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fetèn/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>è(l)/o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Isèn klèlosyè a siol.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the ké/kl- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to kèmosyè.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, plural number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuf tenom moken.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [accusative-berry-pl]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Isèn klosyè imol.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [locative-lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In tefk fëpae lion.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [dative-bird] [accusative-seed-pl]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf twe lante poyo.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paen kèselke engkusen.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [locative-branch-pl]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *atèf* (“the fox”) is the subject in the third sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *lante* (“the den”) is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own). Because of this particular set of sound changes, though, the accusative and genitive forms may match the subject form (e.g. *moken* can be the subject, object, or possessor). Context will generally indicate which relationship is intended in those instances.
The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

**Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction**

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osyè* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Isèn klosyè imol.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *i osyè* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A**.
Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>o(t)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Isèn kèkosyè imol.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the kè/kl- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to o klotosyè.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect.

Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Isèn klèlosyè imol.*
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the *kè/kl-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *kèmosyè*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, singular number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kofete tenom moke.*
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is klosyè a ule.*
   [otters] [pl-swim] [in lakes-sg]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ine tefk io pa pite.*
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [seeds] [to birds-sg]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tafe twe èntite se yute.*
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [dens-sg] [of wolves-sg]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae kèselke u kuse.*
   [birds] [pl-land] [on branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kofete* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *moke* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fetèn/SVO/Singular/No Case/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osyè* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Is klosyè a ule.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *i osyè* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Singular/No Case/No T/A**.

**Fetèn/SVO/Singular/No Case/Tense**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>o(t)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Is kèkosyè a ule.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the kè/kl- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to klotosyè.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/Singular/No Case/Tense.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Is klèlosyè a ule.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the *kè/kl-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *kèmosyè*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/Singular/No Case/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, singular number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kofete tenom moke.*
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is klosyè a seule.*
   [otters] [pl-swim] [in non.core-lakes-sg]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ine tefk io pa sepite.*
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [seeds] [to non.core-birds-sg]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [dens-sg] [non.core-wolves-sg]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae kèselke u sekuse.*
   [birds] [pl-land] [on non.core-branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kofete* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *moke* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *seyute* in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osyè may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Is klosyè a seule.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: i osyè means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A.
Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>o(t)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Is kèkosyè a seule.

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the kè/kl- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to klotosyè.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb \texttt{*maja} “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb \texttt{*ollo} “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fetèn/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{*maja}</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{*ollo}</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>è(l)-/o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

\textit{Is klèlosyè a seule}.

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the \texttt{kè/kl-} prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to \texttt{kèmosyè}.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. \texttt{osyè} is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to \texttt{Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect}.

\textbf{Want to go back?}

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to \texttt{Decision Point 4} to select a different case-marking system, \texttt{Decision Point 3} to select a different number-marking option, \texttt{Decision Point 2} to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to \texttt{Decision Point 1} to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), SVO word order, singular number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. **Kofete tenom moke.**
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [accusative-berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Is klosyè emule.**
   [otters] [pl-swim] [locative-lakes-sg]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ine tefk fèpìte lio.**
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [dative-birds-sg] [accusative-seeds]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Tafe twe lèntite pyute.**
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [accusative-dens-sg] [genitive-wolves-sg]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pae kèselke engkuse.**
   [birds] [pl-land] [locative-branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **tafe** (“the fox”) is the subject in the third sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **lèntite** (“the den”) is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own). Because of this particular set of sound changes, though, the accusative and genitive forms may match the subject form (e.g. **moke** can be the subject, object, or possessor). Context will generally indicate which relationship is intended in those instances.
The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

**Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction**

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osyè* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Is klosyè emule.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *i osyè* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A**.
Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>o(t)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Is kèkosyè emule.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the kè/kl- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to o klotosyè.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense.

Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fetèn/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(e)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>è(l)/o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Is klèlosyè emule.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective aspect marker occurs after the kè/kl- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to kèmosyè.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect.

---

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, and no number or case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Num kuf moke.*
   [eat] [bear] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Osyè is a ul.*
   [swim] [otters] [in lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

   [give] [mouse] [seeds] [to bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *We atèf ante se oyo.*
   [steal] [fox] [den] [of wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Selke pae u kuse.*
   [land] [birds] [on branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuf* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *moke* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osyè may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Osyè is a ul.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: i osyè means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/No Number/No Case/No T/A.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>o(t)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kosyè is a ul.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *otosyè.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/No Number/No Case/Tense.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Losyè is a ul.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *mosyè*. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/No Number/No Case/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, no number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Num kuf moke.*
   [eat] [bear] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Osyè is a siol.*
   [swim] [otters] [in non.core-lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

   [give] [mouse] [seeds] [to non.core-bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *We atèf ante seyo.*
   [steal] [fox] [den] [non.core-wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Selke pae u sekuse.*
   [land] [birds] [on non.core-branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuf* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *moke* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *seoyo* in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osyè may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Osyè is a siol.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: i osyè means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A.
Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>o(t)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kosyè is a siol.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to otosyè.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fetèn/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>l/-—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Losyè is a siol.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to mosyè. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, no number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Num kuf moke.*
   [eat] [bear] [accusative-berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Osyè is imol.*
   [swim] [otters] [locative-lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Efk in fèpae lio.*
   [give] [mouse] [dative-bird] [accusative-seeds]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *We atèf lante poyo.*
   [steal] [fox] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Selke pae engkuse.*
   [land] [birds] [locative-branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *atèf* (“the fox”) is the subject in the third sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *lante* (“the den”) is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own). Because of this particular set of sound changes, though, the accusative and genitive forms may match the subject form (e.g. *moke* can be the subject, object, or possessor). Context will generally indicate which relationship is intended in those instances.
The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

**Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction**

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osyè* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Osyè is imol.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *i osyè* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A**.
Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>o(t)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Kosyè is imol.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to otoṣyè.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense.

Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fetèn/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>l/-—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Losyè is imol.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to mosyè. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, plural number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nunt kuf moken.*  
   [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Syokèl isèn a ul.*  
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [in lake]  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Èfkot in ion pa pae.*  
   [give-sg] [mouse] [seed-pl] [to bird]  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wet atèf ante se oyo.*  
   [steal-sg] [fox] [den] [of wolf]  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sèlkikèl paen u kusen.*  
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [on branch-pl]  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuf* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *moken* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fetèn/VSO/Plural/No Case/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osỳè* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Syokël isèn a ul.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *i osỳè* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Plural/No Case/No T/A**.

**Fetèn/VSO/Plural/No Case/Tense**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>o(t)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kèsyokèl isèn a ul.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to tèsyokèl.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Plural/No Case/Tense.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Lèsyokèl isèn a ul.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *mèsyokèl.* With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Plural/No Case/Aspect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fetèn/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>maja</em></td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ollo</em></td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>l/-—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, plural number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nunt kuf moken.*
   
   [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Syokèl isèn a siol.*
   
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [in non.core-lake]
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Èfkot in ion pa sepae.*
   
   [give-sg] [mouse] [seed-pl] [to non.core-bird]
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wet atèf ante seoyo.*
   
   [steal-sg] [fox] [den] [non.core-wolf]
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sèlkikèl paen u sekusen.*
   
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [on non.core-branch-pl]
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuf* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *moken* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *seoyo* in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osyè may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Syokèl isèn a siol.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: i osyè means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A.
Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>o(t)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Kèsyokèl isèn a siol.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to tèsyokèl.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense.

Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fetèn/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>l/-—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS**

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Lèsyokèl isèn a siol.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to mèsyokèl. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect.

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, plural number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nunt kuf moken.*
   [eat-sg] [bear] [accusative-berry-pl]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Syokèl isèn imol.*
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [locative-lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Èfkot in fèpae lion.*
   [give-sg] [mouse] [dative-bird] [accusative-seed-pl]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wet atèf lante poyo.*
   [steal-sg] [fox] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sèlkikèl paen engkusen.*
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [locative-branch-pl]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *atèf* (“the fox”) is the subject in the third sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *lante* (“the den”) is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own). Because of this particular set of sound changes, though, the accusative and genitive forms may match the subject form (e.g. *moken* can be the subject, object, or possessor). Context will generally indicate which relationship is intended in those instances.
The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

**Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction**

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osyè* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

\[\text{Syokèl isèn imol.}\]

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *i osyè* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A**.
If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>o(t)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kèsyokèl isèn imol.
"The otters swam in the lake."

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to tèsyokèl.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense.

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *\textit{maja} “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *\textit{ollo} “to end.”

\begin{table}[h!]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|}
\hline
Root & Meaning & Aspect & Fetèn/VSO \\
\hline
*\textit{maja} & “to live” & ongoing & m(è)- \\
\hline
*\textit{ollo} & “to end” & complete & l/-— \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Grammaticalized forms of aspect markers}
\end{table}

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

\begin{quote}
Lèsyokèl isèn imol.
“The otters swam in the lake.”
\end{quote}

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to \textit{mèsyokèl}. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. \textit{osyè} is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to \textit{Fetèn/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect}.

---

\textbf{Want to go back?}

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to \textbf{Decision Point 4} to select a different case-marking system, \textbf{Decision Point 3} to select a different number-marking option, \textbf{Decision Point 2} to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to \textbf{Decision Point 1} to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, singular number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nunt kofete moke.*
   
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Syokèl is a ule.*
   
   [swim-pl] [otters] [in lakes-sg]
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Èfkot ine io pa pite.*
   
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [seeds] [to birds-sg]
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wet tafe èntite se yute.*
   
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [dens-sg] [of wolves-sg]
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sèlkikèl pae u kuse.*
   
   [land-pl] [birds] [on branches]
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kofete* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *moke* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osyè* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Syokèl is a ule.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *i osyè* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Singular/No Case/No T/A.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>o(t)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kèsyokèl is a ule.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to tèsyokèl.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Singular/No Case/Tense.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Lèsyokèl is a ule.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *mèsyokèl*. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *osyè* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Singular/No Case/Aspect.

---

### Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fetèn/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>maja</em></td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ollo</em></td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>l/-—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, singular number marking, and two marked cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nunt kofete moke.*
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Syokèl is a seule.*
   [swim-pl] [otters] [in non.core-lakes-sg]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Èfkot ine io pa sepite.*
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [seeds] [to non.core-birds-sg]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wet tafe èntite seyute.*
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [dens-sg] [non.core-wolves-sg]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sèlkikèl pae u sekuse.*
   [land-pl] [birds] [on non.core-branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kofete* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *moke* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *seyute* in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb osyè may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Syokèl is a seule.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: i osyè means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A.
Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>o(t)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kèsyokèl is a seule.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to tèsyokèl.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fetèn/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>l/-—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICIALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS**

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Lèsyokél is a seule.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *mèsyokél. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fetèn sound changes (Set B), VSO word order, singular number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nunt kofete moke.*
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [ accusative-berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Syokèl is emule.*
   [swim-pl] [otters] [ locative-lakes-sg]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Èfkot ine fèpite lio.*
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [ dative-birds-sg] [accusative-seeds]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wet tafe lèntite pyute.*
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [ accusative-dens-sg] [genitive-wolves-sg]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sèlkikèl pae engkuse.*
   [land-pl] [birds] [ locative-branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *tafe* (“the fox”) is the subject in the third sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *lèntite* (“the den”) is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own). Because of this particular set of sound changes, though, the accusative and genitive forms may match the subject form (e.g. *moke* can be the subject, object, or possessor). Context will generally indicate which relationship is intended in those instances.
The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.

**Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction**

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *osyè* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Syokèl is emule.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *i osyè* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A**.
Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fetèn/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>k(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>o(t)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kèsyokèl is emule.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to tèsyokèl.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense.

Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fetèn/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>m(è)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>l-/—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Lèsyokèl is emule.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to mèsyokèl. With this particular set of sound changes, the perfective prefix is unstressed before most verb roots. If the verb root is multisyllabic and begins in a consonant sound, the prefix disappears altogether.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. osyè is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fetèn options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, and no number or case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve muogi num.*
   *bear* [berries] [eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza vul af vozyo.*
   *otters* [lake in] [swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin ikhu paki pa zheko.*
   *mouse* [seeds] [bird to] [give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf voyu se ati wieke.*
   *fox* [wolf of] [den] [steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kuzi u sieki.*
   *birds* [branches on] [land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuve* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *muogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/VOV/No Number/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb vozyo may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Kiza vul af vozyo.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur after the verb: vozyo zhi means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VOV/No Number/No Case/No T/A.

Fiedon/VOV/No Number/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-ge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-da</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kiza vul af ozyuoge.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to ozyuoda. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/No Number/No Case/Tense.

**Fiedon/SOV/No Number/No Case/Aspect**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kiza vul af ozyuolo.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *ozyuome*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/No Number/No Case/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, no number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. **Kuve muogi num.**
   [bear] [berries] [eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kiza vuso af vozyo.**
   [otters] [lake-non.core in] [swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Zhin ikhu pakizo pa zheko.**
   [mouse] [seeds] [bird-non.core to] [give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adaf oyuzo ati wieke.**
   [fox] [wolf-non.core] [den] [steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paki kuzizo u sieki.**
   [birds] [branches-non.core on] [land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuve** (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **muogi** (“the berries”) is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in **oyuzo** in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *vozyo* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Kiza vuso af vozyo.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur after the verb: *vozyo zhi* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A.
Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-ge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>nonpast</td>
<td>-da</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kiza vuso af ozyuoge.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to ozyuoda. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Tense.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective)
A Conlang-Venture

affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) 
affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” 
and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fiedon/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>-lo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kiza vuso af ozyuolo.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the 
translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake;” the verb would change to ozyuome. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, no number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve mogike num.*  
   [bear] [berries-accusative] [eat]  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza vuma vozyo.*  
   [otters] [lake-locative] [swim]  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin ikhuke pakivo zheko.*  
   [mouse] [seeds-accusative] [bird-dative] [give]  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf oyukho atike wieke.*  
   [fox] [wolf-genitive] [den-accusative] [steal]  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kuzima sieki.*  
   [birds] [branches-locative] [land]  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *kuve* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *mogike* (“the berries”) is the object because it occurs in its accusative form. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case forms rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *vozyo* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Kiza vuma vozyo.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur after the verb: *vozyo zhi* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A**.

**Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Tense**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb \textit{*keji} “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb \textit{*umta} “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-ge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-da</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

\textit{Kiza vuma ozyuoge.}

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to \textit{ozyuoda}. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. \textit{vozyo} is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Tense.

Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb \textit{*maja} “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb \textit{*ollo} “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kiza vuma ozyuolo.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *ozyuome*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, plural number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve umuogi tienum.*
   [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Ukiza vul af koluozyo.*
   [pl-otter] [lake in] [pl-swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin unikhu paki pa tieko.*
   [mouse] [pl-seed] [bird to] [sg-give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf voyu se ati tewieke.*
   [fox] [wolf of] [den] [sg-steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Upaki ukuzi u kosieki.*
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch on] [pl-land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuve* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *umuogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fiedon/SOV/Plural/No Case/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *vozyo* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

_Ukiza vul af koluozyo._

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur after the verb: *vozyo zhi* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Plural/No Case/No T/A.

**Fiedon/SOV/Plural/No Case/Tense**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-ge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-da</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

_Ukiza vul af kolozyuoge._

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to _kolozyuoda_. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. _vozyo_ is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Plural/No Case/Tense.

**Fiedon/SOV/Plural/No Case/Aspect**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

_Ukiza vul af kolozyuolo._
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *kolozyuome*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Plural/No Case/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, plural number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve umuogi tienum.*
   [bear] [pl-berry] [sg-eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Ukiza vuso af koluozyo.*
   [pl-otter] [lake-non.core in] [pl-swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin unikhu pakizo pa tieko.*
   [mouse] [pl-seed] [bird-non.core to] [sg-give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf oyuzo ati tewieke.*
   [fox] [wolf-non.core] [den] [sg-steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Upaki ukuzizo u kosieki.*
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch-non.core on] [pl-land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuve* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *umuogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *oyuzo* in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb vozyo may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

_Ukiza vuso af koluozyo._

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur after the verb: vozyo zhi means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A.
Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-ge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-da</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

_Ukiza vuso af kolozyuoge._
_“The otters swam in the lake.”_

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to _kolozyuoda_. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. _vozyo_ is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Tense.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective)
affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fiedon/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>-lo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

_Ukiza vuso af kolozyuolo._

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to _kolozyuome_. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. _vozyo_ is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect.

---

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, plural number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve umogike tienum.*
   [bear] [pl-berry-accusative] [sg-eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Ukiza vuma koluozyo.*
   [pl-otter] [lake-locative] [pl-swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin unikhuke pakivo tieko.*
   [mouse] [pl-seed-accusative] [bird-dative] [sg-give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf oyukho atike tewieke.*
   [fox] [wolf-genitive] [den-accusative] [sg-steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Upaki ukuzima kosieki.*
   [pl-bird] [pl-branch-locative] [pl-land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *kuve* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *umogike* (“the berries”) is the object because it occurs in its accusative form. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case forms rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb vozyo may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

_Ukiza vuma koluozyo._

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur after the verb: vozyo zhi means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A.**

Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-ge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-da</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

_Ukiza vuma kolozuyuoge._
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to _kolozuyuoda_. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. _vozyo_ is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Tense.

**Fiedon/SOV/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

\[ Ukiza \ vuma \ kolozyuolo. \]

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to \textit{kolozyuome}. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. \textit{vozyo} is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/sov/plural/many cases/aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fiedon/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*allo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>-lo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS**
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, singular number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Iguve muogi tienum.*
   
   [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza ivul af koluozyo.*
   
   [otters] [sg-lakes in] [pl-swim]
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Izhin ikhu ibaki pa tieko.*
   
   [sg-mice] [seeds] [sg-birds to] [sg-give]
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tadaf tuoyu se tati tewieke.*
   
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves of] [sg-dens] [sg-steal]
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kuzi u kosieki.*
   
   [birds] [branches on] [pl-land]
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *iguve* ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *muogi* ("the berries") is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb vozyo may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Kiza ivul af koluozyo.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur after the verb: vozyo *zhi* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Singular/No Case/No T/A.

Fiedon/SOV/Singular/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-ge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-da</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kiza ivul af kolozyuoge.*
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *kolozyuoda*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Singular/No Case/Tense.

**Fiedon/SOV/Singular/No Case/Aspect**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kiza ivul af kolozyuolo.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *kolozyuome.* With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Singular/No Case/Aspect.

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, singular number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Iguve muogi tienum.*
   [sg-bears] [berries] [sg-eat]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza ivuso of koluozyo.*
   [otters] [sg-lakes-non.core in] [pl-swim]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Izhin ikhu ibakizo pa tieko.*
   [sg-mice] [seeds] [sg-birds-non.core to] [sg-give]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tadaf toyuzo tati tewieke.*
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves-non.core] [sg-dens] [sg-steal]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kuzizo u kosieki.*
   [birds] [branches-non.core on] [pl-land]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *iguve* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *muogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears between the subject and verb. Postpositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *toyuzo* in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *vozyo* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Kiza ivuso af koluozyo.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur after the verb: *vozyo zhi* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A**.
**Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Tense**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>keji</em></td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-ge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>umta</em></td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-da</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS**

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

\[
Kiza ivuso af kolozyuoge.
\]

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *kolozyuoda*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Tense**.

**Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective)
affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) action.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fiedon/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>-me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>-lo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kiza ivuso af kolozyuolo.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *kolozyuome*. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect.

---

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SOV word order, singular number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Iguve mogike tienum.*  
   [sg-bears] [berries-accusative] [sg-eat]  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza ivuma koluozyo.*  
   [otters] [sg-lakes-locative] [pl-swim]  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Izhin ikhuke ibakivo tieko.*  
   [sg-mice] [seeds-accusative] [sg-birds-dative] [sg-give]  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tadaf toyukho tatike tewieke.*  
   [sg-foxes] [sg-wolves-genitive] [sg-dens-accusative] [sg-steal]  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kuzima kosieki.*  
   [birds] [branches-locative] [pl-land]  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *iguve* ("the bear") is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *mogike* ("the berries") is the object because it occurs in its accusative form. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case forms rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *vozyo* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Kiza ivuma koluozyo.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur after the verb: *vozyo zhi* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A**.

**Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Tense**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/SOV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-ge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>-da</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kiza ivuma kolozyuoge.*  
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to kolozyuoda. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Tense.

**Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kiza ivuma kolozyuolo.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *kolozyuome. With this particular set of sound changes, the verb root may shift when the affix is added (the affix adds a syllable, which shifts the stress, and then stressed mid vowels are affected by sound changes).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SOV/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, and no number or case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. **Kuve num muogi.**
   [bear] [eat] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kiza vozo yo af vul.**
   [otters] [swim] [in lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Zhin zheko ikhu pa paki.**
   [mouse] [give] [seeds] [to bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adaf wieke ati se voyu.**
   [fox] [steal] [den] [of wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paki sieki u kuzi.**
   [birds] [land] [on branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know **kuve** (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know **muogi** (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb vozyo may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Kiza vozyo af vul.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: zhi vozyo means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/No Number/No Case/No T/A.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>ke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kiza kevozyo af vul.*
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *uduozyo.*

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/No Number/No Case/Tense.

**Fiedon/SVO/No Number/No Case/Aspect**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kiza oluozyo af vul.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *mevozyo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/No Number/No Case/Aspect**.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to **Decision Point 4** to select a different case-marking system, **Decision Point 3** to select a different number-marking option, **Decision Point 2** to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to **Decision Point 1** to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, no number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve num muogi.*  
   [bear] [eat] [berries]  
   “The bear is eating berries.”
2. *Kiza vozyo af sivul.*  
   [otters] [swim] [in non.core-lake]  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. *Zhin zheko ikhu pa sibaki.*  
   [mouse] [give] [seeds] [to non.core-bird]  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. *Adaf wieke ati sivoyu.*  
   [fox] [steal] [den] [non.core-wolf]  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. *Paki sieki u siguzi.*  
   [birds] [land] [on non.core-branches]  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuve* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *muogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *sivoyu* in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

### Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *vozyo* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Kiza vozyo af sivul.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *zhi vozyo* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A.
Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>ke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kiza kevozyo af sivul.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to uduozyo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fiedon/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>me-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kiza oluozyo af sivul.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to mevozyo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, no number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. **Kuve num emuogi.**
   [bear] [eat] [accusative-berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kiza vozyo ivul.**
   [otters] [swim] [locative-lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Zhin zheko fobaki likhu.**
   [mouse] [give] [dative-bird] [accusative-seeds]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adaf wieke lati obuoyu.**
   [fox] [steal] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paki sieki ikuzi.**
   [birds] [land] [locative-branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **kuve** (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **emuogi** (“the berries”) is the object because it occurs in its accusative form. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case forms rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb vozyo may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

\[ Kiza \text{ vozyo } \text{ ivul}. \]

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: zhi vozyo means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>ke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Kiza kevozyo ivul.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to uduozyo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense.

Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

\[ \textit{Kiza oluzyo ivul.} \]

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to \textit{mevozyo}.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. \textit{vozyo} is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, plural number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve tienum muogin.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kizan koluozyo af vul.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [in lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin tieko ikhun pa paki.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [seed-pl] [to bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf tewieke ati se voyu.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [den] [of wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pakin kosieki u kuzin.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [on branch-pl]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuve* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *muogin* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fiedon/SVO/Plural/No Case/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *vozyo* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Kizan koluozyo af vul.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *zhi vozyo* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/SVO/Plural/No Case/No T/A**.

**Fiedon/SVO/Plural/No Case/Tense**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>ge-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kizan kogevozyo af vul.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *koluduozyo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Plural/No Case/Tense.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kizan kolo luozyo af vul.*
“*The otters swam in the lake.*”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective marker occurs after the *ko(l)-* prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *komevozyo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Plural/No Case/Aspect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fiedon/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>maja</em></td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>me-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ollo</em></td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>o(l)-/vo(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS**

*Want to go back?*

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, plural number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve tienum muogin.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [berry-pl]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kizan koluozyo af sivul.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [in non.core-lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin tieko ikhun pa sibaki.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [seed-pl] [to non.core-bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf tewieke ati sivoyu.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [den] [non.core-wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pakin kosieki u siguzin.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [on non.core-branch-pl]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuve* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *muogin* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *sivoyu* in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb vozyo may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Kizan koluozyo af sivul.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: zhi vozyo means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A.
Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>ge-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

\[ Kizan kogevozyo af sivul. \]

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to ko luduzo yo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense.

Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fiedon/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>me-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS**

These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kizan kololuzyo af sivul.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective marker occurs after the ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *komevozyo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, plural number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuve tienum emuogin.*
   [bear] [sg-eat] [accusative-berry-pl]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kizan koluozyo ivul.*
   [otter-pl] [pl-swim] [locative-lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin tieko fobaki likhun.*
   [mouse] [sg-give] [dative-bird] [accusative-seed-pl]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf tewieke lati obuoyu.*
   [fox] [sg-steal] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pakin kosieki ikuzin.*
   [bird-pl] [pl-land] [locative-branch-pl]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *kuve* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *emuogin* (“the berries”) is the object because it occurs in its accusative form. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case forms rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Convlang Venture 501

Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *vozyo* may be translated as "swam" or "swims/is swimming," with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Kizan koluozyo ivul.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as "The otters swam in the lake" but could also be translated as "The otters are swimming in the lake."

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. "to swim"), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* "to see" will occur before the verb: *zhi vozyo* means "to swim."

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A.

**Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to...
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>ge-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kizan kogevozyo ivul.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to koluduozyo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense.

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kizan kololuozyo ivul.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective marker occurs after the ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *komevozyo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fiedon/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>maja</em></td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>me-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ollo</em></td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS**

---

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, singular number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1.  
   \textit{Kuviedi tienum muogi.}  
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2.  
   \textit{Kiza koluozyo af vuli.}  
   [otters] [pl-swim] [in lakes-sg]  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3.  
   \textit{Zhini tieko ikhu pa pakidi.}  
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [seeds] [to birds-sg]  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4.  
   \textit{Adavi tewieke atidi se oyudi.}  
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [dens-sg] [of wolves-sg]  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5.  
   \textit{Paki kosieki u kuzi.}  
   [birds] [pl-land] [on branches]  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know \textit{kuviedi} (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know \textit{muogi} (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

### Fiedon/SVO/Singular/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *vozyo* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

\[ Kiza koluozyo af vuli. \]

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: zhi *vozyo* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Singular/No Case/No T/A.

### Fiedon/SVO/Singular/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>ge-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICIALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

\[Kiza kogevozyo af vuli.\]

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to koluduozyo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Singular/No Case/Tense.

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kiza kololuozyo af vuli.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective marker occurs after the *ko(l)*- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *komevozyo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Singular/No Case/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, singular number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuviedi tienum muogi.*  
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [berries]  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza koluozyo af sivuli.*  
   [otters] [pl-swim] [in non.core-lakes-sg]  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhini tieko iku pa sibakidi.*  
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [seeds] [to non.core-birds-sg]  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adavi tewieke atidi sioyudi.*  
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [dens-sg] [non.core-wolves-sg]  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kosieki u siguzi.*  
   [birds] [pl-land] [on non.core-branches]  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuviedi* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *muogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the verb. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *sioyudi* in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb vozyo may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Kiza koluozyo af sivuli.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: zhi vozyo means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A.
Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>ge-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kiza kogevozyo af sivuli.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to koluduozyo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fiedon/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>me-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kiza kololuzyo af sivuli.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective marker occurs after the ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *komevozyo.*

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), SVO word order, singular number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Kuviedi tienum emuogi.*
   [bears-sg] [sg-eat] [accusative-berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza koluozyo ivuli.*
   [otters] [pl-swim] [locative-sg]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhini tieko fobakidi likhu.*
   [mice-sg] [sg-give] [dative-sg] [accusative-seeds]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adavi tewieke latidi oboyudi.*
   [foxes-sg] [sg-steal] [accusative-dens-sg] [genitive-wolves-sg]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kosieki ikuzi.*
   [birds] [pl-land] [locative-branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *kuviedi* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *emuogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it occurs in its accusative form. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case forms rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *vozyo* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Kiza kolouzyo ivuli.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *zhi vozyo* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A.

**Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>ge-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

These tense markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kiza kogevozyo ivuli.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense, and the past tense marker occurs after the *ko(l)- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *koluduozyo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense.

Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
These aspect markers occur between the subject-agreement prefix and the verb root. For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kiza kololuozyo ivuli.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete, and the perfective marker occurs after the *ko(l)*- prefix indicating a plural subject. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *komevozyo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/SVO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fiedon/SVO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>maja</em></td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>me-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ollo</em></td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS**

*Want to go back?*

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, and no number or case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Num kuve muogi.*
   [eat] [bear] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Vozyo kiza af vul.*
   [swim] [otters] [in lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zheko zhin ikhu pa paki.*
   [give] [mouse] [seeds] [to bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wieke adaf ati se voyu.*
   [steal] [fox] [den] [of wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sieki paki u kuzi.*
   [land] [birds] [on branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuve* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *muogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fiedon/VSO/No Number/No Case/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *vozyo* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Vozyo kiza af vul.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *zhi vozyo* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/No Number/No Case/No T/A**.

**Fiedon/VSO/No Number/No Case/Tense**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>ke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Kevozyo kiza af vul.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to uduozyo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/No Number/No Case/Tense.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Oluozyo kiza af vul.*
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *mevozyo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/No Number/No Case/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, no number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1.  *Num kuve muogi.*
   [eat] [bear] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2.  *Vozyo kiza af sivul.*
   [swim] [otters] [in non.core-lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3.  *Zheko zhin ikhu pa sibaki.*
   [give] [mouse] [seeds] [to non.core-bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4.  *Wieke adaf ati sivoyu.*
   [steal] [fox] [den] [non.core-wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5.  *Sieki paki u siguzi.*
   [land] [birds] [on non.core-branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuve* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *muogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *sivoyu* in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *vozyo* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Vozyo kiza af sivul.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *zhi vozyo* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/No T/A**.
**Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji* “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta* “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>keji</em></td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>ke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>umta</em></td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Kevozyo kiza af sivul.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *udwozyo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense.

**Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fiedon/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>me-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Olouozyo kiza af sivul.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to mevozyo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, no number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. Num kuve emuogi.
   [eat] [bear] [accusative-berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. Vozyo kiza ivul.
   [swim] [otters] [locative-lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. Zheko zhin fobaki likhu.
   [give] [mouse] [dative-bird] [accusative-seeds]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. Wieke adaf lati obuoyu.
   [steal] [fox] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. Sieki paki ikuzi.
   [land] [birds] [locative-branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know kuve (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know emuogi (“the berries”) is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *vozyo* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Vozyo kiza ivul.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *zhi vozyo* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A**.

**Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>ke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Kevozyo kiza ivul.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to uduozyo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Tense.

Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Oluozyo kiza ivul.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *mevozyo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/No Number/Many Cases/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, plural number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nute kuve muogin.*
   [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]
   “The bear is eating berries.”
2. *Ozyuogo kizan af vul.*
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [in lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
   [give-sg] [mouse] [seed-pl] [to bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. *Wekiede adaf ati se voyu.*
   [steal-sg] [fox] [den] [of wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. *Sekigo pakin u kuzin.*
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [on branch-pl]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuve* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *muogin* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/No Case/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb vozyo may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Ozyuogo kizan af vul.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: zhi vozyo means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Plural/No Case/No T/A.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/No Case/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>ke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS**

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Keozyuogo kizan af vul.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *udozyuogo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Plural/No Case/Tense**.

**Fiedon/VSO/Plural/No Case/Aspect**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Olozyuogo kizan af vul.*
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *meozyuogo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Plural/No Case/Aspect.

---

### Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases
Decision Point 5: Tense/Aspect

You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, plural number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nute kuve muogin.*
   [eat-sg] [bear] [berry-pl]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Ozyugo kizan af sivul.*
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [in non.core-lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

   [give-sg] [mouse] [seed-pl] [to non.core-bird]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wekiede adaf ati sivoyu.*
   [steal-sg] [fox] [den] [non.core-wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sekigo pakin u siguzin.*
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [on non.core-branch-pl]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuve* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *muogin* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *sivoyu* in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
**Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction**

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *vozyo* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Ozyuogo kizan af sivul.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *zhi vozyo* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/No T/A**.
Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>ke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Keozyuogo kizan af sivul.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to udozyuogo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Tense.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb \(*maja\) “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb \(*ollo\) “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fiedon/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>me-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

\*Olozyuogo kizan af sivul.

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to \*meozyuogo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. \*vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Two Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, plural number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. **Nute kuve emuogin.**
   [eat-sg] [bear] [accusative-berry-pl]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Ozyuogo kizan ivul.**
   [swim-pl] [otter-pl] [locative-lake]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ekuode zhin fobaki likhun.**
   [give-sg] [mouse] [dative-bird] [accusative-seed-pl]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Wekiede adaf lati obuoyu.**
   [steal-sg] [fox] [accusative-den] [genitive-wolf]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Sekigo pakin ikuzin.**
   [land-pl] [bird-pl] [locative-branch-pl]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know **kuve** (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know **emuogin** (“the berries”) is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb vozyo may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Ozyuogo kizan ivul.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: zhi vozyo means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/No T/A.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>ke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Keozyuogo kizan ivul.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to udozyuogo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Tense.

Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

\textit{Olozyuogo kizan ivul.}  
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to \textit{meozyuogo}.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. \textit{vozyo} is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Plural/Many Cases/Aspect.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, singular number marking, and no case marking. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nute kuviedi muogi.*
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Ozyugogo kiza af vuli.*
   [swim-pl] [otters] [in lakes-sg]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [seeds] [to birds-sg]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wekiede adavi atidi se oyudi.*
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [dens-sg] [of wolves-sg]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sekigo paki u kuzi.*
   [land-pl] [birds] [on branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuviedi* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *muogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and possession, as in sentences 2-5.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you'll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fiedon/VSO/Singular/No Case/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *vozyo* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Ozyuogo kiza af vuli.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *zhi vozyo* means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Singular/No Case/No T/A**.

**Fiedon/VSO/Singular/No Case/Tense**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>ke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Keozyugo kiza af vuli.*
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *udozyuogo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Singular/No Case/Tense.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/No Case/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

\[ \text{Olozyuogo kiza af vuli.} \]

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to \( \text{meozyuogo} \).

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. \( \text{vozyo} \) is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Singular/No Case/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, singular number marking, and two cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. **Nute kuviedi muogi.**
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Ozyuogo kiza af sivuli.**
   [swim-pl] [otters] [in non.core-lakes-sg]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ekuode zhini ikhu pa sibakidi.**
   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [seeds] [to non.core-birds-sg]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Wekiede adavi atidi sioyudi.**
   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [dens-sg] [non.core-wolves-sg]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Sekigo paki u siguzi.**
   [land-pl] [birds] [on non.core-branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is fairly strict in this system because it shows who is doing what to whom. You know *kuviedi* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because of its position relative to the other words in the sentence structure. In the same way, you know *muogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it appears after the subject. Prepositions show other information, including location and recipient, as in sentences 2-5. Furthermore, possessors are marked in the non-core case (which is, ultimately, the genitive case marker), as in *sioyudi* in sentence 4.

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate when the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb vozyo may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

Ozyuogo kiza af sivuli.

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile “to see” will occur before the verb: zhi vozyo means “to swim.”

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/No T/A.
Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>ke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

Keozyugo kiza af sivuli.
“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to udozyugo.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. vozyo is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Tense.

Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.
The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fiedon/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>me-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammaticalized forms of aspect markers

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

*Olozyuogo kiza af sivuli.*

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to *meozyuogo*.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. *vozyo* is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect.

---

**Want to go back?**

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
You have now made four decisions: the Fiedon sound changes (Set C), VSO word order, singular number marking, and many cases. The current state of the sentences reflects those decisions.

1. *Nute kuviedi emuogi.*
   [eat-sg] [bears-sg] [accusative-berries]
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Ozyuogo kiza ivuli.*
   [swim-pl] [otters] [locative-lakes-sg]
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

   [give-sg] [mice-sg] [dative-birds-sg] [accusative-seeds]
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

   [steal-sg] [foxes-sg] [accusative-dens-sg] [genitive-wolves-sg]
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sekigo paki ikuzi.*
   [land-pl] [birds] [locative-branches]
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Word order is less strict in this system because case markers indicate who is doing what to whom. You know *kuviedi* (“the bear”) is the subject in the first sentence because it is unmarked. In the same way, you know *emuogi* (“the berries”) is the object because it occurs with the accusative marker. Basic grammatical relationships are provided by case affixes rather than by adpositions (or even word order on its own).

The sentence forms are nearly set: the only decision left on this journey is the verb forms. You can choose to mark information on the verb to reflect tense or aspect.
Verb Tense/Aspect Introduction

So far, all your choices have been about grammatical features you can mark on nouns. This decision focuses on information you can mark on verbs. Specifically, you’ll decide whether the language will have any tense-marking affixes or aspect-marking affixes.

Languages can prioritize tense, marking verbs to indicate *when* the action was, is, or will be done. However, they can prioritize aspect instead, marking verbs to indicate whether the action of the verb is complete or in progress. Of course, they can mark neither of those pieces of information on the verb and instead use adverbs or other context markers if specification is needed.

**Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A**

If you choose this option, the language will not mark tense or aspect information on the verb. That means, for instance, the verb *vozyo* may be translated as “swam” or “swims/is swimming,” with context or an added adverb making it clear when a specific interpretation is needed.

For instance, consider the second sentence:

*Ozyuogo kiza ivuli.*

In this system, the sentence could be translated as “The otters swam in the lake” but could also be translated as “The otters are swimming in the lake.”

If an infinitive form is needed for a verb (e.g. “to swim”), a particle grammaticalized from the verb *jile* “to see” will occur before the verb: *zhi vozyo* means “to swim."

If you choose this option, go to **Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/No T/A**.

**Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize tense and mark past versus non-past tense on verbs. That means a verb will either have a past tense affix to
indicate the action occurred in the past or a non-past affix to indicate it is either occurring now or will occur in the future.

The past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *keji “to pass,” and the non-past tense affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *umta “to stay.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Fiedon/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*keji</td>
<td>“to pass”</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>ke-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*umta</td>
<td>“to stay”</td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>u(d)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF TENSE MARKERS**

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

_Keozyuogo kiza ivuli._

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the past tense. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to _udozyuogo._

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. _vozyo_ is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Tense.

**Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect**

If you choose this option, the language will prioritize aspect and mark two aspect distinctions on verbs. A verb will either have an incomplete (i.e. imperfective) affix to indicate the action is ongoing or continuing or a complete (i.e. perfective) affix to indicate the action is completed or finished.

The imperfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *maja “to live,” and the perfective affix will be grammaticalized from the verb *ollo “to end.”
A Conlang-Venture

GRAMMATICALIZED FORMS OF ASPECT MARKERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>Fiedon/VSO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*maja</td>
<td>“to live”</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>me-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*ollo</td>
<td>“to end”</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>o(l)-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For instance, consider the second sentence for translation:

_Olozyuogo kiza ivuli._

“The otters swam in the lake.”

The verb is marked in the perfective aspect because the action is complete. If the translation shifted to “The otters are swimming in the lake,” the verb would change to _meozyuogo_.

If an infinitive form is needed, the verb will appear in its bare form (e.g. _vozyo_ is translated as “to swim”).

If you choose this option, go to Fiedon/VSO/Singular/Many Cases/Aspect.

Want to go back?

If you want to go back to reconsider other options, you can go back to Decision Point 4 to select a different case-marking system, Decision Point 3 to select a different number-marking option, Decision Point 2 to select a different word order within the Fiedon options, or even back to Decision Point 1 to select a different set of sound changes.
Final Forms

This section provides the final landing pages for all the options presented throughout this journey. It is the largest section with 243 different options!
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe mogi nō.*
   bear berry eat
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *‘Isa wū ā osho.*
   otter lake in swim
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yē ihu paʻi pā ēgo.*
   mouse seed bird to give
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā oyu sho āji weʻe.*
   fox wolf of den steal
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paʻi kushi ū shēghi.*
   bird branch on land
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *kiye* (“now”) and *nā* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *‘Isa wū ā kye osho.* (happening now)
- *‘Isa wū ā nā osho.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in
the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufe mogi nõdha.**
   bear berry eat-non.past
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **‘Isa wū ə oshoge.**
   otter lake in swim-past
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yẽ ihu pa’i pā əgoge.**
   mouse seed bird to give-past
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adā oyu sho əji we’ege.**
   fox wolf of den steal-past
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pa’i kushi ū shēghida.**
   bird branch on land-non.past
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The
non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat
berries”). Adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nā** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kufe mogi iye nõdha.** (happening now)
- **Kufe mogi nā nõdha.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufe mogi nõme.**
   bear berry eat-imperfective
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **‘Isa wū ā osholo.**
   otter lake in swim-perfective
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yẽ ihu pa’i pã ēgolo.**
   mouse seed bird to give-perfective
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adā oyu sho āji we’elo.**
   fox wolf of den steal-perfective
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pa’i kushi ū shēghime.**
   bird branch on land-imperfective
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufe mogi nõ.**
   - [ku.fe mo.gi nõ]
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **ʔIsa wūzo ā osho.**
   - [ʔi.sa wu.zo a: o fo]
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yē ihu pa’iso pā ēgo.**
   - [jē i.hu pa.ʔi.so pā e:go]
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adā oyuso āji we’e.**
   - [a.da: o.ˈju.so ˈa.dʒi we.ʔe]
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pa’i kushiso ū shēghi.**
   - [pa.ʔi ku.ʃi.so uː ʃeː.ɣi]
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nā** (“then”) can provide that context:

1. **ʔIsa wūzo ā iye osho.** (happening now)
2. **ʔIsa wūzo ā nā osho.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.  **Kufæ mogi nõdha.**  
   [ku.fæ ‘mo.gi ˈnõ.ðɑ]  
   bear berry eat-non.past  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2.  **‘Isa wūzo à oshoge.**  
   [ʔi.sa ‘wuː.zo aː o.ˈʃo.ge]  
   otter lake-non.core in swim-past  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3.  **Yẽ ihu pa’iso pã ëgoge.**  
   [ˈjẽ ˈi.hu pɑ.ˈʔi.so pɑː ˈeː.ˈgo.ge]  
   mouse seed bird-non.core to give-past  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4.  **Adā oyuso āji weège.**  
   [ˈɑ.dɑː o.ˈju.so ˈɑ̃.dʒi we.ˈʔe.ge]  
   fox wolf-non.core den steal-past  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5.  **Pa’i kushiso ū shēghida.**  
   [pa.ʔi ku.ˈʃi.so ū ʃeː.ˈɣi.dɑ]  
   bird branch-non.core on land-non.past  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nã** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kufæ mogi iye nõdha.**  
  (happening now)

- **Kufæ mogi nã nõdha.**  
  (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe mogi nõme.*
   
   bear berry eat-imperfective
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *‘Isa wūzo ā osholo.*
   
   otter lake-non.core in swim-perfective
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Yẽ ihu pa’iso pã ēgolo.*
   
   mouse seed bird-non.core to give-perfective
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adā oyuso āji we’elo.*
   
   fox wolf-non.core den steal-perfective
   "The fox stole the wolf’s den."

5. *Pa’i kushiso ū shēghime.*
   
   bird branch-non.core on land-imperfective
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
A Conlang-Venture

Fedõ/SOV/No Number/Many Cases/No T/A

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe mogi’e nô.*
   bear berry-acc eat
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *‘Isa wûma osho.*
   otter lake-loc swim
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yê ihu’e pa’ifo ēgo.*
   mouse seed-acc bird-dat give
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adâ oyuho āji’e we’e.*
   fox wolf-gen den-acc steal
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i kushima shēghi.*
   bird branch-loc land
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nâ* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *‘Isa wûma iye osho.* (happening now)
- *‘Isa wûma nâ osho.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufe mogi’e nõdha.**
   
   bear berry-acc eat-non.past
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **‘Isa wūma oshoge.**
   
   otter lake-loc swim-past
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yē ihu’e pa’ifo ēgoge.**
   
   mouse seed-acc bird-dat give-past
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adā oyuho āji’e we’ege.**
   
   fox wolf-gen den-acc steal-past
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pa’i kushima shēghida.**
   
   bird branch-loc land-non.past
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nā** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kufe mogi’e iye nõdha.** (happening now)
- **Kufe mogi’e nā nõdha.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe mogi’e nőme.*  
   bear berry-acc eat-imperfective  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *‘Isa wūma osholo.*  
   otter lake-loc swim-perfective  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yẽ ihu’e pa’ifo ēgolo.*  
   mouse seed-acc bird-dat give-perfective  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā oyuho āji’e we’elo.*  
   fox wolf-gen den-acc steal-perfective  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i kushima shēghime.*  
   bird branch-loc land-imperfective  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe umogi chenõ.*
   
   bear pl-berry sg-eat
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *U’isa wū ā kolosho.*
   
   pl-otter lake in pl-swim
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yẽ unihu pa‘i pā chēgo.*
   
   mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā oyu sho āji chewe’e.*
   
   fox wolf of den sg-steal
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Uba‘i ugushi ū kozhēghi.*
   
   pl-bird pl-branch on pl-land
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nā** (“then”) can provide that context:

- *U’isa wū ā iye kolosho.*  
  (happening now)

- *U’isa wū ā nā kolosho.*  
  (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe umogi chenõdha.*  
   bear pl-berry sg-eat-non.past  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *U’isa wū à koloshoge.*  
   pl-otter lake in pl-swim-past  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yẽ unihu pa’i pã chēgoge.*  
   mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give-past  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā oyu sho āji chewe’ege.*  
   fox wolf of den sg-steal-past  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Uba’i ugushi ū kozhēghida.*  
   pl-bird pl-branch on pl-land-non.past  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nā* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

*Kufe umogi iye chenõdha.*  
(happening now)

*Kufe umogi nā chenõdha.*  
(will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe umogi chenõme.*
   
   bear pl-berry sg-eat-imperfective
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *U’isa wū à kolosholo.*
   
   pl-otter lake in pl-swim-perfective
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yẽ unihu pa’i pã chēgolo.*
   
   mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give-perfective
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā oyu sho ãji chewe’elo.*
   
   fox wolf of den sg-steal-perfective
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Uba'i ugushi ū kozhēghime.*
   
   pl-bird pl-branch on pl-land-imperfective
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe umogi chenô.*  
   [ˈku.fe u.ˈmo.gi ˈtʃe.nô]
   bear pl-berry sg-eat  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *U’isa wūzo ā kolosho.*  
   [u.ʔi.sa ˈwuː.zo aː ko.ˈlo.ʃo]
   pl-otter lake-non.core in pl-swim  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yẽ unihu pa’iso pã chēgo.*  
   [ˈjẽ u.ˈni.hu pɑ.ʔi.so pɑ̃ ˈtʃeː.go]
   mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā oyuso āji chewe’e.*  
   [ˈɑ.dɑː o.ˈju.so ˈɑ̃.dʒi tʃe.ˈwe.ʔe]
   fox wolf-non.core den sg-steal  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Uba’i ugushiso ū kozhēghi.*  
   [u.ˈba.ʔi u.gu.ʃi.so uː ko.ˈʒeː.yi]
   pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nā* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *U’isa wūzo ā iye kolosho.* (happening now)
- *U’isa wūzo ā nā kolosho.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufe umogi chenõdha.** [ku.fe u.ˈmo.gi tʃe.nõ.ða]  
   bear pl-berry sg-eat-non.past  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **U’isa wūzo ā koloshoge.** [u.ˈʔi.sa ˈwuː.zo aː ko.lo.ˈjo.ge]  
   pl-otter lake-non.core in pl-swim-past  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yẽ unihu pa’iso pã chēgoge.** [ˈjẽ u.ˈni.hu pɑ.ˈʔi.so pɑ̃ tʃeː.ˈgo.ge]  
   mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give-past  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adā oyuso āji chewe’ege.** [ɑ.daː o.ˈju.so ˈɑ̃.dʒi tʃe.we.ˈʔe.ge]  
   fox wolf-non.core den sg-steal-past  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Uba’i ugushiso ū kozhēghida.** [u.ˈba.ʔi u.gu.ʃi.so uː ko.ʒeː.ˈɣi.da]  
   pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land-non.past  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nã** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kufe umogi iye chenõdha.** (happening now)  
- **Kufe umogi nã chenõdha.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

   “The bear is eating berries.”
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. *Yẽ unihu pa’iso pã chēgolo.* [ˈjẽ u.ˈni.hu pa.ˈʔi.so pã tʃeː.ˈgo.lo] mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give-perfective
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. *Adā oyuso āji chewe’elo.* [ˈɑ.dɑː o.ˈju.so ˈɑ̃.dʒi tʃe.we.ˈʔe.lo] fox wolf-non.core den sg-steal-perfective
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. *Uba’i ugushiso ū kozhēghime.* [u.ˈbɑ.ʔi u.gu.ˈʃi.so uː ko.ʒeː.ˈɣi.me] pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land-imperfective
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe umogi’e chenõ.*
   
   bear pl-berry-acc sg-eat
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *U’isa wûma kolosho.*
   
   pl-otter lake-loc pl-swim
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yẽ unihu’e pa’ifo chēgo.*
   
   mouse pl-seed-acc bird-dat sg-give
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā oyuho āji’e chewe’e.*
   
   fox wolf-gen den-acc sg-steal
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Uba’i ugushima kozhēghi.*
   
   pl-bird pl-branch-loc pl-land
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nā* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *U’isa wûma iye kolosho.* (happening now)
- *U’isa wûma nā kolosho.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to *Decision Point 1* to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufe umogi’e chenõdha.**  
   [ku.fe u.mo.ˈgi.ʔe tʃe.ˈnõ.ðɑ]  
   bear pl-berry-acc sg-eat-non.past  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **U’isa wūma koloshoge.**  
   [u.ˈʔi.sɑ ˈwuː.mɑ ko.lo.ʃo.ge]  
   pl-otter lake-loc pl-swim-past  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yẽ unihu’e pa’ifo chēgoge.**  
   [ˈjẽ u.ni.ˈhu.ʔe pɑ.ˈʔi.fo tʃeː.ˈgo.ge]  
   mouse pl-seed-acc bird-dat sg-give-past  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adā oyuho āji’e chewe’ege.**  
   [ˈɑ.dɑː o.ˈju.ho ā.ˈdʒi.ʔe tʃe.we.ˈʔe.ge]  
   fox wolf-gen den-acc sg-steal-past  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Uba’i ugušima kožhēghida.**  
   [u.ˈbɑ.ʔi u.gu.ʃi.ma ko.ʒeː.ˈɣi.da]  
   pl-bird pl-branch-loc pl-land-non.past  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nã** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kufe umogi’e iye chenõdha.**  
  (happening now)

- **Kufe umogi’e nã chenõdha.**  
  (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe umogi’e chenõme.*  
   bear pl-berry-acc sg-eat-imperfective  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *U’isa wūma kolosholo.*  
   pl-otter lake-loc pl-swim-perfective  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yẽ unihu’e pa’ifo chēgolo.*  
   mouse pl-seed-acc bird-dat sg-give-perfective  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā oyuho ãji’e chewe’elo.*  
   fox wolf-gen den-acc sg-steal-perfective  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Uba’i ugushima kozhēghime.*  
   pl-bird pl-branch-loc pl-land-imperfective  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Igufe mogi chenô.*  
   [i.ˈɡu.fɛ ˈmoɡi ˈtʃe.nô]  
   sg-bears berries sg-eat  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *'Isa iwû ā kolosho.*  
   [ʔi.ˈsaː ů.ˈwûː aː ko.ˈlo.ʃo]  
   otters sg-lakes in pl-swim  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Iyẽ ihu iba’i pâ chêgo.*  
   [i.ˈjẽ i.ˈhu i.ˈba.ʔi ˈpâ ˈtʃe.go]  
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tadâ toyu sho tâji chewe’e.*  
   [ˈtɑ.dɑː to.ˈjuː fo ˈtâ.ʒi ˈʃe.ˈwe.ʔe]  
   sg-foxes sg-wolves of sg-dens sg-steal  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i kushi ū kozhêghi.*  
   [pa.ʔi kʊ.ʃi ű ko.ˈʒeː.ɣi]  
   birds branches on pl-land  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iya* (“now”) and *nà* (“then”) can provide that context:

*’Isa iwû ā iye kolosho.*  
(happening now)

*’Isa iwû ā nà kolosho.*  
(happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to [Decision Point 1](#) to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Igufe mogi chenõdha.*
   sg-bears berries sg-eat-non.past
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *'Isa iwū ā koloshoge.*
   otters sg-lakes in pl-swim-past
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Iyẽ ihu iba'i pã chēgoge.*
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give-past
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tadā toyu sho tāji chewe'ege.*
   sg-foxes sg-wolves of sg-dens sg-steal-past
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa'i kushi ū kozhēghida.*
   birds branches on pl-land-non.past
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nā* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

*Igufe mogi iye chenõdha.*  (happening now)
*Igufe mogi nā chenõdha.*  (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Igufe mogi chenôme.* [i.ˈgu.ʃe ˈmo.gi tʃe.nõ.me]
   sg-bears berries sg-eat-imperfective
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *‘Isa iwū ā kolosholo.* [ʔi.ʃa ˈi.wuː ɑː ko.lo.ʃo.lo]
   otters sg-lakes in pl-swim-perfective
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Iyẽ ihu iba’i pã chēgolo.* [ˈi.jẽ ˈi.hu i.ˈbɑ.ʔi pɑ tʃe.ʔe.lo]
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give-perfective
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

   sg-foxes sg-wolves of sg-dens sg-steal-perfective
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i kushi ū kozhēghime.* [pa.ʔi ku.ʃi u: ko.ʒe.ʔi.me]
   birds branches on pl-land-imperfective
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Igufe mogi chenõ.*  
   [i.ˈgu.fe ˈmo.gi ˈtʃe.nõ]  
   sg-bears berries sg-eat  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *‘Isa iwūzo ā kolosho.*  
   [ʔi.sa i.ˈwuː.zo aː ko.ˈlo.ʃo]  
   otters sg-lakes-non.core in pl-swim  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Iyẽ ihu iba’iso pã chēgo.*  
   [ˈi.jẽ ˈi.hu i.ba.ʔi.so pɑ̃ ˈtʃeː.go]  
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tadā toyuso tãji chewe’e.*  
   [ˈtɑ.dɑː to.ˈju.so ˈtɑ̃.dʒi tʃe.ˈwe.ʔe]  
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-non.core sg-dens sg-steal  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i kushiso ū kozhēghi.*  
   [pa.ʔi ku.ʃi.so uː ko.ˈʒeː.ɣi]  
   birds branches-non.core on pl-land  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nã* (“then”) can provide that context:

*‘Isa iwūzo ā iye kolosho.* (happening now)  
*‘Isa iwūzo ā nã kolosho.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Igufe mogi chenõdha.*  
   [i.ˈgu.fe ˈmo.gi tʃe.ˈnõ.ðɑ]  
   sg-bears berries sg-eat-non.past  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *‘Isa iwūzo ā koloshoge.*  
   [ʔi.sɑ i.ˈwuː.zo ɑː ko.lo.ʃo.ge]  
   otters sg-lakes-non.core in pl-swim-past  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Iyẽ ihu iba’iso pã chēgoge.*  
   [ˈi.jẽ ˈi.hu i.bɑ.ʔi.so pɑ tʃe.ˈʔe.ge]  
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give-past  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

   [ˈtɑ.dɑː to.ˈju.so ˈtɑ̃.dʒi tʃe.we.ʔe.ge]  
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-non.core sg-dens sg-steal-past  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i kushiso ū kozhēghida.*  
   [ˈpɑ.ʔi ku.ʃi.so uː ko.ʒeː.ˈɣi.dɑ]  
   birds branches-non.core on pl-land-non.past  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nā* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

*Igufe mogi iye chenõdha.*  
(happening now)

*Igufe mogi nā chenõdha.*  
(will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Igufe mogi chenôme.*
   - [i.gu.fɛ mono tʃe.nɔ.me]
   - sg-bears berries sg-eat-imperfective
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *‘Isa iwúzo ą kolosholo.*
   - [ʔi.sa i.wu:zo a ko.lo.jo.lo]
   - otters sg-lakes-non.core in pl-swim-perfective
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Iyẽ ihu iba’iso pã chēgolo.*
   - [i.jɛ i.hu i.ba.?i.so pɑ tʃe:.ɡo.lo]
   - sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give-perfective
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tadā toyuso tâji chewe’elo.*
   - [ta.da: to.ju.so ‘tə.dʒi tʃe.we.?e.lo]
   - sg-foxes sg-wolves-non.core sg-dens sg-steal-perfective
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i kushiso ū kozhēghime.*
   - [pa.ʔi ku.ji.so u ko.ʒe:.yi.me]
   - birds branches-non.core on pl-land-imperfective
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Igufe mogi’e chenô.* [i.ˈgu.fe mo.ˈgi.ʔe ˈtʃe.nô]
   sg-bears berries-acc sg-eat
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *’Isa iwūma kolosho.* [ʔi.sa i.ˈwu.ма ko.lo.ʃo]
   otters sg-lakes-loc pl-swim
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Iyẽ ihu’e iba’ifo chēgo.* [ˈi.jẽ i.ˈhu.ʔe i.ba.ʔi.fo ˈtʃeː.go]
   sg-mice seeds-acc sg-birds-dat sg-give
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tadā toyuho tājī’e chewe’e.* [ˈtɑ.dɑː to.ˈju.ho tɑ̃.ˈdʒi.ʔe tʃe.ˈwe.ʔe]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-gen sg-dens-acc sg-steal
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i kushima kozhēghi.* [pa.ʔi ku.ʃi.ma ko.ˈʒeː.ɣi]
   birds branches-loc pl-land
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nâ* (“then”) can provide that context:

*’Isa iwūma iye kolosho.* (happening now)
*’Isa iwūma nâ kolosho.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**
You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Igufe mogi’e chenõdha.**
   - Fedõ: [i.ˈgu.fe mo.ˈgi.ʔe tʃe.ˈnõ.ðɑ]
   - SOV: sg-bears berries-acc sg-eat-non.past
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **‘Isa iwūma koloshoge.**
   - Fedõ: [ˈʔi.sɑ i.ˈwuː.mɑ ko.lo.ˈʃo.ge]
   - SOV: otters sg-lakes-loc pl-swim-past
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Iyẽ ihu’e iba’ifo chēgoge.**
   - Fedõ: [ˈi.jẽ i.ˈhu.ʔe i.bɑ.ˈʔi.fo tʃeː.ˈgo.ge]
   - SOV: sg-mice seeds-acc sg-birds-dat sg-give-past
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Tadā toyuho tãji’e chewe’ege.**
   - Fedõ: [ˈtɑ.dɑː to.ˈju.ho tɑ̃.ˈdʒi.ʔe tʃe.we.ˈʔe.ge]
   - SOV: sg-foxes sg-wolves-gen sg-dens-acc sg-steal-past
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pa’i kushima kozhēghida.**
   - Fedõ: [ˈpɑ.ʔi ku.ˈʃi.ma ko.ʒeː.ˈɣi.dɑ]
   - SOV: birds branches-loc pl-land-non.past
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nã** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Igufe mogi’e iye chenõdha.** (happening now)
- **Igufe mogi’e nã chenõdha.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Igte moği'e chenõme.*  
   [iˈgu.ʃe mo.ˈgiʔe tʃe.ˈnõ.me]  
   sg-bears berries-acc sg-eat-imperfective  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *ʻIsa iwûma kolosholo.*  
   [ʔi.sasha i.ˈwû.ʃe ma ko.lo.ˈʃola]  
   otters sg-lakes-loc pl-swim-perfective  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Iyẽ ihu'e iba'ifo chēgolo.*  
   [iˌjẽ i.ˈhuʔe i.ˈbaʔi.fo tʃi.ˈgo.ʃlo]  
   sg-mice seeds-acc sg-birds-dat sg-give-perfective  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tadâ toyuho tãji'e chewe'elo.*  
   [ˈta.да to.ˈju.ho tã.ʒiʔe tʃe.ˈwe.ʔe.lo]  
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-gen sg-dens-acc sg-steal-perfective  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa'i kushima kozhēghime.*  
   [paʔi ku.ʃi.ma ko.ʃe.ˈyi.me]  
   birds branches-loc pl-land-imperfective  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe nõ mogi.*
   
   bear eat berry
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *'Isa osho ā wū.*
   
   otter swim in lake
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yẽ ēgo ihu pã pa’i.*
   
   mouse give seed to bird
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā we’e āji sho oyu.*
   
   fox steal den of wolf
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i šēghi ū kushi.*
   
   bird land on branch
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iye* ("now") and *nā* ("then") can provide that context:

- *'Isa osho iye ā wū.* (happening now)
- *'Isa osho nā ā wū.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufe unõ mogi.**
   bear non.past-eat berry
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **‘Isa keosho ā wū.**
   otter past-swim in lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yē kēgo ihu pā pa’i.**
   mouse past-give seed to bird
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adā kewe’e āji sho oyu.**
   fox past-steal den of wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pa’i ushēghi ū kushi.**
   bird non.past-land on branch
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **jye** (“now”) and **nā** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kufe unõ jye mogi.** (happening now)
- **Kufe unõ nā mogi.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufe menõ mogi.**  
   bear imperfective-eat berry  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **‘Isa olosho à wū.**  
   otter perfective-swim in lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yẽ olēgo ihu pã pa’i.**  
   mouse perfective-give seed to bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adā owe’e āji sho oyu.**  
   fox perfective-steal den of wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pa’i meshēghi ü kushi.**  
   bird imperfective-land on branch  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufe nõ mogi.**
   - bear eat berry
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **‘Isa osho ā showū.**
   - otter swim in non.core-lake
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yē ēgo ihu pā shoba’i.**
   - mouse give seed to non.core-bird
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adā we’e ājī shoyu.**
   - fox steal den non.core-wolf
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pa’i shēghi ū shogushi.**
   - birds land on non.core-branch
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nā** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **‘Isa osho iye ā showū.** (happening now)
- **‘Isa osho nā ā showū.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufe unõ mogi.** [ku.fe ˈu.nõ ˈmo.gi]  
   bear non.past-eat berry  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **‘Isa keosho ā showū.** [ʔi.sa ke.ˈo.ʃo ɑː ˈʃo.wu:]  
   otter past-swim in non.core-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yẽ kēgo ihu pã shoba’i.** [jẽ ˈkeː.go ˈi.hu pɑ̃ ʃo.ˈbɑ.ʔi]  
   mouse past-give seed to non.core-bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adā kewe’e āji shoyu.** [ɑ.da: ke.ˈwe.ʔe ˈɑ̃.dʒi ʃo.ju]  
   fox past-steal den non.core-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pa’i ushēghi ū shogushi.** [pa.ʔi u.ʃeː.ɣi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃi]  
   birds non.past-land on non.core-branch  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nā** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kufe unõ iye mogi.** (happening now)  
- **Kufe unõ nā mogi.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?  
You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufe menõ mogi.**  
   [ku.fe 'me.nõ 'mo.gi]  
   bear imperfective-eat berry  
   “The bear is eating berries.”
2. **‘Isa olosho à showũ.**  
   [ʔi.sa o.ˈlo.ʃo əː ˈʃo.wuː]  
   otter perfective-swim in non.core-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. **Yẽ olėgo ihu pã shoba’i.**  
   [jẽ o.ˈleː.go ˈi.hu pɑ̃ ʃo.ˈbɑ.ʔi]  
   mouse perfective-give seed to non.core-bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. **Adā owe’e āji shoyu.**  
   [ɑ.daː o.ˈwe.ʔe ā.dzi ʃo.ˈju]  
   fox perfective-steal den non.core-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. **Pa’i meshēghi ū shogushi.**  
   [pa.ʔi me.ʃeː.i ʃuː ʃo.ˈɡu.ʃi]  
   birds imperfective-land on non.core-branch  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe nõ emogi.*
   
   bear eat acc-berry
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”
   
   [ku.fe 'nõ e.mo.gi]

2. *'Isa osho ewù.*
   
   otter swim loc-lake
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
   
   [ʔi.sa 'o.ʃo 'e.wuː]

3. *Yẽ ēgo foba'i lihu.*
   
   mouse give dat-bird acc-seed
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
   
   [jẽ 'eː.go fo.ba.ʔi li.hu]

4. *Adā we'e lãji oboyu.*
   
   fox steal acc-den gen-wolf
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
   
   [ɑ.daː 'we.ʔe lā.dʒi o.ˈbo.ju]

5. *Pa'i shēghi eghushi.*
   
   birds land loc-branch
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”
   
   [pa.ʔi ʃeː.ɣi e.ˈɣu.ʃi]

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nâ* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *'Isa osho iye ewù.* (happening now)
- *'Isa osho nâ ewù.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufe unõ emogi.**
   
   *bear non.past-eat acc-berry*
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **‘Isa keosho ewū.**
   
   *otter past-swim loc-lake*
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yẽ kēgo foba’i lihu.**
   
   *mouse past-give dat-bird acc-seed*
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adā kewe’e lãji oboyu.**
   
   *fox past-steal acc-den gen-wolf*
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pa’i ushéghi eghushi.**
   
   *birds non.past-land loc-branch*
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nā** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kufe unõ iye emogi.** (happening now)
- **Kufe unõ nā emogi.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufe menõ emogi.**  
   [ku.fe 'me.nõ e.mo.gi]  
   bear imperfective-eat acc-berry  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **‘Isa olosho ewû.**  
   [ʔi.sɑ o.lo.ʃo ˈe.wuː]  
   otter perfective-swim loc-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yẽ olêgo foba’i lihu.**  
   [jẽ o.le:.go fo.baʔi li.hu]  
   mouse perfective-give dat-bird acc-seed  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adâ owe’e läji oboyu.**  
   [ɑ.daː o.ʔe.lä.ʒi o.bo.ju]  
   fox perfective-steal acc-den gen-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pa’i meshêghi eghushi.**  
   [paʔi meʃe.ʃi e.ɣuʃi]  
   birds imperfective-land loc-branch  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe chenõ mogẽ.*
   - bear sg-eat berry-pl
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *'Isã kolosho ā wū.*
   - otter-pl pl-swim in lake
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yẽ chêgo ihõ pa'i.*
   - mouse sg-give seed-pl to bird
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā chewe’e āji sho oyu.*
   - fox sg-steal den of wolf
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa'ẽ kozhēghi ū kushẽ.*
   - bird-pl pl-land on branch-pl
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nā* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *'Isã kolosho iye ā wū.* (happening now)
- *'Isã kolosho nā ā wū.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufe chunõ mogẽ.**
   - [ku.fe ˈtʃu.nõ ˈmo.gẽ]
   - bear sg-non.past-eat berry-pl
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **ʻIsã kogeosho à wū.**
   - [ʔi.sā ko.ge.o.o 附加值`wu:]
   - otter-pl pl-past-swim in lake
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yẽ chegëgo ihõ pã pa'i.**
   - [ˈjẽ tʃe.ˈgeː.go ˈi.hõ pɑ̃ ˈpɑ.ʔi]
   - mouse sg-past-give seed-pl to bird
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adā chegewe’e āji sho oyu.**
   - [ˈɑ.dɑː tʃe.ge.ˈwe.ʔe ˈɑ̃.dʒi ʃo ˈo.ju]
   - fox sg-past-steal den of wolf
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paʻẽ kolushēghi ū kushẽ.**
   - [ˈpɑ.ʔẽ ko.lu.ˈʃeː.ɣi uː ˈku.ʃẽ]
   - bird-pl pl-non.past-land on branch-pl
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nā** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kufe chunõ iye mogẽ.** (happening now)
- **Kufe chunõ nā mogẽ.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufe chemenõ mogê.**
   - [ku.fe tʃe.me.nõ ˈmo.gẽ]
   - bear sg-imperfective-eat berry-pl
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **‘Isā kololosho ā wū.**
   - [ʔi.sā ko.lo.lo.ʃo ɑː ˈwuː]
   - otter-pl pl-perfective-swim in lake
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yẽ cholēgo ihõ pã pa’i.**
   - [ˈjẽ tʃo.ˈleː.go ˈi.hõ pɑ̃ ˈpɑ.ʔi]
   - mouse sg-perfective-give seed-pl to bird
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adā chowe’e āji sho oyu.**
   - [ˈɑ.dɑː tʃo.ˈwe.ʔe ˈɑ̃.dʒi ʃo ˈo.ju]
   - fox sg-perfective-steal den of wolf
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pa’ẽ komeshēghi ū kush.**
   - [ˈpɑ.ʔẽ ko.me.ʃe.yi uː ˈku.ʃẽ]
   - bird-pl pl-imperfective-land on branch-pl
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufe chenõ mogẽ.**  
   bear sg-eat berry-pl  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **'Isã kolosho ā showũ.**  
   otter-pl pl-swim in non.core-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yẽ chêgo ihõ pã shoba’i.**  
   mouse sg-give seed-pl to non.core-bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adã chewe’e āji shoyu.**  
   fox sg-steal den non.core-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pa’ẽ kozhēghi ū shogushẽ.**  
   bird-pl pl-land on non.core-branch-pl  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nã** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **'Isã kolosho iye ā showũ.** (happening now)  
- **'Isã kolosho nã ā showũ.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufe chunõ mogê.** [ku.fe 'tʃu.nõ 'mo.gẽ]
   bear sg-non.past-eat berry-pl
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **ʻIsā kogeosho ă showū.** [ʔi.sā ko.ge.ˈo.fo a:ˈjo.wuː]
   otter-pl pl-past-swim in non.core-lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yẽ chegēgo ihõ pã shoba'i.** [ˈjẽ tʃe.ˈgeː.go ˈi.hõ pɑ̃ ʃo.ˈbɑ.ʔi]
   mouse sg-past-give seed-pl to non.core-bird
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adā chegewe’e āji shoyu.** [ˈɑ.dɑː tʃe.ge.ˈwe.ʔe ˈɑ̃.dʒi ˈʃo.ju]
   fox sg-past-steal den non.core-wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paʻẽ kolushēghi ū shogushē.** [ˈpɑ.ʔẽ ko.lu.ˈʃeː.ɣi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃẽ]
   bird-pl pl-non.past-land on non.core-branch-pl
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nā** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kufe chunõ iye mogê.** (happening now)
- **Kufe chunõ nā mogê.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. \textit{Kufe chemenõ mogẽ.} \hspace{1cm} [ku.fe tʃe.me.nõ ˈmo.gẽ]  
   bear sg-imperfective-eat berry-pl  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. \textit{‘Isā kololosho ā showū.} \hspace{1cm} [ʔi.sā ko.lo.ˈlo.ʃo ɑːˈʃo.wuː]  
   otter-pl pl-perfective-swim in non.core-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. \textit{Yẽ cholēgo ihõ pã shoba’i.} \hspace{1cm} [jẽ tʃo.ˈleː.go ˈi.hõ pɑ̃ ʃo.ˈbɑ.ʔi]  
   mouse sg-perfective-give seed-pl to non.core-bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. \textit{Adā chowe’e āji shoyu.} \hspace{1cm} [ɑ.dɑː tʃo.ˈwe.ʔe ˈɑ̃.dʒi ʃo.ju]  
   fox sg-perfective-steal den non.core-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. \textit{Pa’ẽ komeshēghi ū shogushẽ.} \hspace{1cm} [pa.ʔẽ ko.me.ʃe.ˈyi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃẽ]  
   bird-pl pl-imperfective-land on non.core-branch-pl  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

\underline{Want to start over?}

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufe chenõ emõgẽ.*
   - [ˈku.fe ‘tʃe.nõ e.ˈmo.gẽ]
   - bear sg-eat acc-berry-pl
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *'Isã kolosho ewũ.*
   - [ʔi.sä ko.ˈlo.ʃo ‘e.wuː]
   - otter-pl pl-swim loc-lake
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yẽ chěgo foba’i lihõ.*
   - [ˈjẽ ‘tʃeː.go fo.ˈbɑ.ʔi ˈli.hõ]
   - mouse sg-give dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adā chewe’e läji oboyu.*
   - [ˈɑ.dɑː tʃe.ˈwe.ʔe ˈlɑ̃.dʒi o.ˈbo.ju]
   - fox sg-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’ẽ kozhēghi eghushẽ.*
   - [ˈpɑ.ʔẽ ko.ˈʒeː.ɣi e.ˈɣu.ʃẽ]
   - bird-pl pl-land loc-branch-pl
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nã* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *'Isã kolosho iye ewũ.* (happening now)
- *'Isã kolosho nã ewũ.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufe chunõ emogẽ.**
   bear sg-non.past-eat acc-berry-pl
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **'Isã kogeosho ewū.**
   otter-pl pl-past-swim loc-lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yẽ chegēgo foba'i lihõ.**
   mouse sg-past-give dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adā chegewe'e lãji oboyu.**
   fox sg-past-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pa'ẽ kolushēghi eghushẽ.**
   bird-pl pl-non.past-land loc-branch-pl
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nā** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kufe chunõ iye emogẽ.** (happening now)
- **Kufe chunõ nā emogẽ.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufe chemenõ emogẽ.** [ˈku.fe tʃe.ˈme.nõ e.ˈmo.gẽ]
   
   bear sg-imperfective-eat acc-berry-pl
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **‘Isã kololosho ewū.** [ʔi.sɑ̃ ko.lo.ˈlo.ʃo ˈe.wuː]
   
   otter-pl pl-perfective-swim loc-lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yẽ cholēgo foba’i lihõ.** [ˈjẽ tʃo.ˈleː.go fo.ˈbɑ.ʔi ˈli.hõ]
   
   mouse sg-perfective-give dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adā chowe’e lãji oboyu.** [ɑ.daː tʃo.ˈwe.e ˈlɑ̃.dʒi o.ˈbo.ju]
   
   fox sg-perfective-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paʾẽ komeshēghi eghushẽ.** [pa.ʔẽ ko.me.ʃe:yi e.ˈyu.ʃẽ]
   
   bird-pl pl-imperfective-land loc-branch-pl
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

### Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufechi chenõ mogi.**
   - bears-sg sg-eat berries
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **‘Isa kolosho ā wuli.**
   - otters pl-swim in lakes-sg
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yini chēgo ihu pã pa’ichi.**
   - mice-sg sg-give seeds to birds-sg
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Ada fi chewe’e ājichi sho oyuchi.**
   - foxes-sg sg-steal dens-sg of wolves-sg
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pa’i kozhēghi ū kushi.**
   - birds pl-land on branches
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nã** (“then”) can provide that context:

- ‘Isa kolosho iye ā wuli. (happening now)
- ‘Isa kolosho nã ā wuli. (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufechi chunô mogi.** [ku.ˈfe.tʃi ˈtʃu.nõ ˈmo.gi]  
   bears-sg sg-non.past-eat berries  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **’Isa kogeoshô â wuli.** [ʔi.sɑ ko.ge.ˈo.ʃo ɑː ˈwu.li]  
   otters pl-past-swim in lakes-sg  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yini chegêgo ihu pâ pa’ichi.** [ˈji.ni tʃe.ˈgeː.go ˈi.hu pɑ̃ pɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi]  
   mice-sg sg-past-give seeds to birds-sg  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adaﬁ chegewe’e âjichi sho oyuchi.** [ɑ.ˈda.ﬁ tʃe.ge.ˈwe.ʔe ɑ.ˈdʒi.tʃi ʃo o.ˈju.tʃi]  
   foxes-sg sg-past-steal dens-sg of wolves-sg  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pa’i kolushéghi û kushi.** [pa.ʔi ko.lu.ˈʃeː.ɣi uː ˈku.ʃi]  
   birds pl-non.past-land on branches  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nã** ("then") can provide more specificity:

- **Kufechi chunô iye mogi.** (happening now)
- **Kufechi chunô nã mogi.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufichi chemenõ mogi.*
   
   bears-sg sg-imperfective-eat berries
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *‘Isa kololosho ā wuli.*
   
   otters pl-perfective-swim in lakes-sg
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yini cholēgo ihu pã pa‘ichi.*
   
   mice-sg sg-perfective-give seeds to birds-sg
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Ada fi chowe’e ājichi sho oyuchi.*
   
   foxes-sg sg-perfective-steal dens-sg of wolves-sg
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i komeshēghi ū kushi.*
   
   birds pl-imperfective-land on branches
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufechi chenõ mogi.** [ku.ˈfe.tʃi ˈtʃe.nõ ˈmo.gi]
   - bears-sg sg-eat berries
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **‘Isa kolosho ā showuli.** [ʔi.sa ko.ˈlo.ʃo ɑː ʃo.ˈwu.li]
   - otters pl-swim in non.core-lakes-sg
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yini chēgo ihu pã shoba’ichi.** [ˈji.ni ˈtʃeː.go ˈi.hu pɑ̃ ʃo.bɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi]
   - mice-sg sg-give seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Ada fi chewe’e ājichi shoyuchi.** [ɑ.ˈdɑ.ʃi ˈtʃe.ˈwe.ʔe ɑ.ˈdʒi.tʃi ʃo.ˈju.tʃi]
   - foxes-sg sg-steal dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pa’i kozhēghi ū shogushi.** [ˈpɑ.ʔi ko.ˈʒeː.ɣi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃi]
   - birds pl-land on non.core-branches
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nā** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **‘Isa kolosho iye ā showuli.** (happening now)
- **‘Isa kolosho nā ā showuli.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. Kufechi chunõ mogi. [ku.ˈfe.tʃi ˈtʃu.nõ ˈmo.gi] 
   bears-sg sg-non.past-eat berries
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. 'Isa kogeosho ā showuli. [ʔi.sɑ ko.ge.ˈo.fo ɑː jo.ˈwu.li] 
   otters pl-past-swim in non.core-lakes-sg
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. Yini chegēgo ihu pã shoba'ichi. [ˈji.ni tʃe.ˈgeː.go ˈi.hu pɑ̃ ʃo.bɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi] 
   mice-sg sg-past-give seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. Adaʃi chegewe'e ājichi shoyuchi. [a.ˈda.ʃi tʃe.ge.ˈwe.ʔe ā.ˈdʒi.tʃi jo.ˈju.tʃi] 
   foxes-sg sg-past-steal dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. Pa'i kolushēghi ū shogushi. [ˈpɑ.ʔi ko.lu.ˈʃeː.ɣi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃi] 
   birds pl-non.past-land on non.core-branches
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like iye (“now”) and nā (“then”) can provide more specificity:

   Kufechi chunõ iye mogi. (happening now)
   Kufechi chunõ nā mogi. (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufechi chemenõ mogi.* [ku.'fe.tʃi tʃe.'me.nõ 'mo.gi] 
   bears-sg sg-imperfective-eat berries
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *'Isa kololosho ā showuli.* [ʔi.sa kə.lo.lo.ʃo ɑː ʃ𝑜.'wu.li] 
   otters pl-perfective-swim in non.core-lakes-sg
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yini cholēgo ihu pã shoba’ichi.* [ˈji.ni tʃo.ˈleː.go ˈi.hu pɑ̃ ʃo.bɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi] 
   mice-sg sg-perfective-give seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaʃi chowe’e ājichi shoyuchi.* [ɑ.ˈdɑ.tʃi tʃo.ˈwe.ʔe á.ji.tʃi ʃo.ju.tʃi] 
   foxes-sg sg-perfective-steal dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i komeshēghi ū shogushi.* [pa.ʔi kə.me.ʃe.yi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ji] 
   birds pl-imperfective-land on non.core-branches
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufechi chenõ emogi.**
   
   bears-sg sg-eat acc-berries
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **‘Isa kolosho ewuli.**
   
   otters pl-swim in loc-lakes-sg
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yini chēgo foba’ichi lihu.**
   
   mice-sg sg-give dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adafi chewe’e lājichi oboyuchi.**
   
   foxes-sg sg-steal acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pa’i kozhēghi eghushi.**
   
   birds pl-land on loc-branches
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nā** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **‘Isa kolosho iye ewuli.** (happening now)
- **‘Isa kolosho nā ewuli.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kufechi chunõ emogi.** [ku.ˈfe.tʃi ˈtʃu.nõ e.ˈmo.gi] 
   bears-sg sg-non.past-eat acc-berries
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **‘Isa kogeosho ewuli.** [ʔi.sɑ ko.ge.ˈo.fo e.ˈwu.li] 
   otters pl-past-swim in loc-lakes-sg
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Yini chegēgo foba’ichi lihu.** [ˈji.ni tʃe.ˈgeː.go fo.bɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi ˈli.hu] 
   mice-sg sg-past-give dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Ada fi chegewe’e läjichi oboyuchi.** [ɑ.ˈdɑ fi ʃe.ge.ˈwe.eʔe lá.ˈdʒi.tʃi o.bo.ˈju.tʃi] 
   foxes-sg sg-past-steal acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pa’i kolushēghi eghushi.** [pa.ʔi ko.lu.ʃeː.ɣi e.ˈɣu.ʃi] 
   birds pl-non.past-land on loc-branches
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nã** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kufechi chunõ iye emogi.** (happening now)
- **Kufechi chunõ nã emogi.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kufechi chemenõ emogi.*  
   [ku.ˈfe.tʃi tʃe.ˈme.nõ e.ˈmo.gi]  
   bears-sg sg-imperfective-eat acc-berries  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *‘Isa kololosho ewuli.*  
   [ʔi.sa ko.lo.ˈlo.ʃo e.ˈwu.li]  
   otters pl-perfective-swim in loc-lakes-sg  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Yini cholēgo foba’ichi lihu.*  
   [ˈji.ni tʃo.ˈleː.go fo.bɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi ˈli.hu]  
   mice-sg sg-perfective-give dat-birds-sg acc-seeds  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Ada fi chowe’e lãjichi oboyuchi.*  
   [ɑ.ˈda.fi tʃo.ˈwe.ʔe lɑ̃.ˈdʒi.tʃi o.bo.ˈju.tʃi]  
   foxes-sg sg-perfective-steal acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pa’i komeshēghi eghushi.*  
   [pa.ʔi ko.me.ˈjeːyi e.ˈyu.fį]  
   birds pl-imperative-land on loc-branches  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Nō kufe mogi.**
   
   *eat bear berry*
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Osho ‘isa ā wū.**
   
   *swim otter in lake*
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ēgo yě ihu pā pa’i.**
   
   *give mouse seed to bird*
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **We’e adā āji sho oyu.**
   
   *steal fox den of wolf*
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Shēghi pa’i ā kushi.**
   
   *land bird on branch*
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nā** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Osho iye ‘isa ā wū.** (happening now)
- **Osho nā ‘isa ā wū.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Unõ kufe mogi.**
   
   non.past-eat bear berry
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Keosho 'isa ā wū.**
   
   past-swim otter in lake
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Kēgo yē ihu pā 'pa'i.**
   
   past-give mouse seed to bird
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Kewe'e adā āji sho oyu.**
   
   past-steal fox den of wolf
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Ushēghi pa'i ū kushi.**
   
   non.past-land bird on branch
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nā* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Unõ iye kufe mogi.** (happening now)
- **Unõ nā kufe mogi.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. Menõ kufe mogi.  
   imperfective-eat bear berry  
   “The bear is eating berries.”
2. Olosho ‘isa ā wū.  
   perfective-swim otter in lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. Olēgo yẽ ihu pã pa’i.  
   perfective-give mouse seed to bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. Owe’e adā āji sho oyu.  
   perfective-steal fox den of wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. Meshēghi pa’i ū kushi.  
   imperfective-land bird on branch  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Nõ kufe mogi.**  
   [nõ ˈku.fe ˈmo.gi]  
eat bear berry  
“The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Osho ‘isa ā showū.**  
   [o.ʃo ʔi.sa aː ʃo.wuː]  
swim otter in non.core-lake  
“The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ēgo yẽ ihu pã shoba’i.**  
   [eː.go ˈjẽ ˈi.hu pɑ̃ ʃo.ˈbɑ.ʔi]  
give mouse seed to non.core-bird  
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **We’e adā āji shoyu.**  
   [we.ʔe ˈa.daː ˈɑ̃.dʒi ʃo.ju]  
steal fox den non.core-wolf  
“The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Shēghi pa’i ū shogushi.**  
   [ʃeː.ɣi ˈpɑ.ʔi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃi]  
land bird on non.core-branch  
“The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nã** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Osho iye ‘isa ā showū.** (happening now)  
- **Osho nã ‘isa ā showū.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Unõ kufe mogi.**
   non.past-eat bear berry
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Keosho 'isa ā showū.**
   past-swim otter in non.core-lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Kęgo yě ihu pā shoba’i.**
   past-give mouse seed to non.core-bird
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Kewe’e adā ąji shoyu.**
   past-steal fox den non.core-wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Ushēghi pa’i ū shogushi.**
   non.past-land bird on non.core-branch
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iye** ("now") and **nā** ("then") can provide more specificity:

- **Unõ iye kufe mogi.** (happening now)
- **Unõ nā kufe mogi.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Menõ kufe mogi.**  
   [me.nõ ku.fe mo.gi]  
imperfective-eat bear berry  
“The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Olosho ‘isa ā showū.**  
   [o.lo.ʃo ‘ʔi.sa a: jo.wu:]  
perfective-swim otter in non.core-lake  
“The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Olêgo yẽ ihu pã shoba’i.**  
   [o.le:go jẽ i.hu pã jo.ba.?i]  
perfective-give mouse seed to non.core-bird  
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Owe’e adā āji shoyu.**  
   [o.we:ʔe ‘a.da: a.dʒi jo.ju]  
perfective-steal fox den non.core-wolf  
“The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Meshēghi pa’i ū shogushi.**  
   [me.ʃe:ɡi pa.i u: jo.gu.ʃi]  
imperfective-land bird on non.core-branch  
“The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Nō kufe emogi**. 
   - *eat bear acc-berry*  
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Osho ‘isa ewū**. 
   - *swim otter loc-lake*  
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ēgo yẽ foba’i lihu**. 
   - *give mouse dat-bird acc-seed*  
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **We’e adā lãji oboyu**. 
   - *steal fox acc-den gen-wolf*  
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Shēghi pa’i eghushi**. 
   - *land bird loc-branch*  
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **ième** (“now”) and **nā** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Osho iye ‘isa ewū**. (happening now)
- **Osho nā ‘isa ewū**. (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unõ kufe emogi.*  
   non.past-eat bear acc-berry  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Keosho ‘isa ewū.*  
   past-swim otter loc-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Kēgo yē foba’i lihu.*  
   past-give mouse dat-bird acc-seed  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Kewe’e adā lãji oboyu.*  
   past-steal fox acc-den gen-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Ushēghi pa’i eghushi.*  
   non.past-land bird loc-branch  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nā* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- *Unõ iye kufe emogi.*  
  (happening now)

- *Unõ nā kufe emogi.*  
  (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menõ kufe emogi.*
   imperfective-eat bear acc-berry
   “The bear is eating berries.”
2. *Olosho ‘isa ewù.*
   perfective-swim otter loc-lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. *Olēgo yẽ foba’i lihu.*
   perfective-give mouse dat-bird acc-seed
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. *Owe’e adā lãji oboyu.*
   perfective-steal fox acc-den gen-wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. *Meshēghi pa’i eghushi.*
   imperfective-land bird loc-branch
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Nõje kufe mogẽ.**
   eat-sg bear berry-pl
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Oshogo ‘isă ā wū.**
   swim-pl otter-pl in lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ēgoche yē ihō pă pa’i.**
   give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **We’eche adā āji sho oyu.**
   steal-sg fox den of wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Shēghigo pa’ē ū kushẽ.**
   land-pl bird-pl on branch-pl
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nā** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Oshogo iye ‘isă ā wū.** (happening now)
- **Oshogo nā ‘isă ā wū.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unõje kufe mogẽ.*  
   non.past-eat-sg bear berry-pl  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Keoshogo ‘isã á wû.*  
   past-swim-pl otter-pl in lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Këgoche yĕ ihõ pâ’i.*  
   past-give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Kewe’eche adâ āji sho oyu.*  
   past-steal-sg fox den of wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Ushēghigo pa’ẽ ū kushẽ.*  
   non.past-land-pl bird-pl on branch-pl  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nā* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

*Unõje iye kufe mogẽ.*  
(happening now)

*Unõje nā kufe mogẽ.*  
(will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. Menõje kufe mogê.  
   imperfective-eat-sg bear berry-pl  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. Oloshogo ‘isā ā wū.  
   perfective-swim-pl otter-pl in lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. Olēgoche yẽ ihõ pã pa‘i.  
   perfective-give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. Owe’eche adā āji sho oyu.  
   perfective-steal-sg fox den of wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. Meshēghigo pa‘ẽ ū kushẽ.  
   imperfective-land-pl bird-pl on branch-pl  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nõje kufe mogẽ.*
   
   eat-sg bear berry-pl
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Oshogo ‘isã ā showū.*
   
   swim-pl otter-pl in non.core-lake
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ēgoche yẽ ihõ pã shoba’i.*
   
   give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *We’eche adā āji shoyu.*
   
   steal-sg fox den non.core-wolf
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Shēghigo pa’ẽ ū shogushē.*
   
   land-pl bird-pl on non.core-branch-pl
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nā* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Oshogo iye ‘isã ā showū.*  
  (happening now)

- *Oshogo nā ‘isã ā showū.*  
  (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Unõje kufe mogẽ.** [u.'nõ.dʒe 'ku.fe 'mo.gẽ]
   - non.past-eat-sg bear berry-pl
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Keoshogo ʻisā ā showū.** [ke.o.ˈjo.go ˈʔi.sā aː ˈjo.wuː]
   - past-swim-pl otter-pl in non.core-lake
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Kēgoche yẽ ihõ pã shobaʻi.** [keː.ˈgo.tʃe ˈjẽ ˈi.hõ pɑ̃ ʃo.ˈbɑ.ʔi]
   - past-give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Keweʻeche adā āji shoyu.** [ke.we.ˈʔe.tʃe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈɑ̃.dʒi ˈʃo.ju]
   - past-steal-sg fox den non.core-wolf
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Ushēghigo paʻẽ ū shogushẽ.** [u.ʃeː.ˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔẽ uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃẽ]
   - non.past-land-pl bird-pl on non.core-branch-pl
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nā** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Unõje iye kufe mogẽ.** (happening now)
- **Unõje nā kufe mogẽ.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menõje kufe mogẽ.*  
   [me.'nõ.dʒe ˈku.fe ˈmo.gẽ]  
   imperfective-eat-sg bear berry-pl  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Oloshogo ˈisã ā showū.*  
   [o.lo.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sɑ̃ ɑː ˈʃo.wuː]  
   perfective-swim-pl otter-pl in non.core-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Olëgoche yẽ ihõ pã shoba’ai.*  
   [o.leː.ˈgo.tʃe ˈjẽ ˈi.hõ pɑ̃ ʃo.ˈbɑ.ʔi]  
   perfective-give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Owe’eche adā āji shoyu.*  
   [o.we.ʔe.tʃe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈɑ̃.dʒi ˈʃo.ju]  
   perfective-steal-sg fox den non.core-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Meshēghigo pa’ẽ ū shogushẽ.*  
   [me.ʃeː.ˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔẽ uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃẽ]  
   imperfective-land-pl bird-pl on non.core-branch-pl  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nõje kufe emogē.*
   - *eat-sg bear acc-berry-pl*
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Oshogo ʻisā ewū.*
   - *swim-pl otter-pl in loc-lake*
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ēgoche yē foba'i lihō.*
   - *give-sg mouse dat-bird acc-seed-pl*
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Weʻeche adā lãji oboyu.*
   - *steal-sg fox acc-den gen-wolf*
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Shēghigo paʻē eghushē.*
   - *land-pl bird-pl loc-branch-pl*
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nā* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Oshogo iye ʻisā ewū.* (happening now)
- *Oshogo nā ʻisā ewū.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unõje kufe emogẽ.*
   
   non.past-eat-sg bear acc-berry-pl
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Keoshogo ‘isã ewū.*
   
   past-swim-pl otter-pl in loc-lake
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Kēgoche yẽ foba’i lihõ.*
   
   past-give-sg mouse dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Kewe’eche adā lãji oboyu.*
   
   past-steal-sg fox acc-den gen-wolf
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Ushēghigo pa’ẽ eghushẽ.*
   
   non.past-land-pl bird-pl loc-branch-pl
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nā* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

*Unõje iye kufe emogẽ.*  (happening now)

*Unõje nā kufe emogẽ.*  (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Menõje kufe emogẽ.** [me.ˈnõ.dʒe ˈku.fe e.ˈmo.gẽ] imperfective-eat-sg bear acc-berry-pl “The bear is eating berries.”
3. **Olēgoche yẽ fobaˈi lihõ.** [o.leː.ˈgo.tʃe ˈjẽ fo.ˈbɑ.ʔi ˈli.hõ] perfective-give-sg mouse dat-bird acc-seed-pl “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. **Oweˈeche adā lãji oboyu.** [o.we.ˈʔe.tʃe ˈɑ.dɑː ˈlɑ̃.dʒi o.ˈbo.ju] perfective-steal-sg fox acc-den gen-wolf “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. **Meshēghigo paˈẽ eghushẽ.** [me.ʃeː.ˈɣi.go ˈpa.ʔẽ e.ˈɣu.ʃẽ] imperfective-land-pl bird-pl loc-branch-pl “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Nõje kufechi mogi.**
   
   [nõ.dʒe ku.ˈfe.tʃi ˈmo.gi]
   
   eat-sg bears-sg berries
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Oshogo ‘isa ā wuli.**
   
   [o.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sa aː ˈwu.li]
   
   swim-pl otters in lakes-sg
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ēgoche yini ihu pã pa’ichi.**
   
   [eː.ˈgo.tʃe ˈji.ni ˈi.hu pã pa.ˈʔi.tʃi]
   
   give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **We’eche ada fi ɑjichi sho oyuchi.**
   
   [we.ˈʔe.tʃe ɑ.ˈdɑ. fi ɑ.ˈdʒi.tʃi ʃo o.ˈju.tʃi]
   
   steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg of wolves-sg
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Shēghigo pa’i ū kushi.**
   
   [ʃeː.ˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔi uː ˈku.ʃi]
   
   land-pl birds on branches
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nā** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Oshogo iye ‘isa ā wuli.** (happening now)
- **Oshogo nā ‘isa ā wuli.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Unõje kufechi mogi.**
   
   non.past-eat-sg bears-sg berries
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Keoshogo ‘isa ā wuli.**
   
   past-swim-pl otters in lakes-sg
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Kēgoche yini ihu pã pa’ichi.**
   
   past-give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Kewe’eche ada fi ąjichi sho oyuchi.**
   
   past-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg of wolves-sg
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Ushēghigo pa’i ū kushi.**
   
   non.past-land-pl birds on branches
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nã* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unõje iye kufechi mogi.</strong></td>
<td>(happening now)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unõje nã kufechi mogi.</strong></td>
<td>(will happen then)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menõje kufechi mogi.*
   [me.ˈnõ.dʒe ku.ˈfe.tʃi ˈmo.gi]
   imperfective-eat-sg bears-sg berries
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Oloshogo ‘isa ā wuli.*
   [ol.o.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sa ɑː ˈwu.li]
   perfective-swim-pl otters in lakes-sg
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Olēgoche yini ihu pã pa’ichi.*
   [o.leː.ˈgo.tʃe ˈji.ni ˈi.hu pɑ̃ pɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi]
   perfective-give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Owe’eche ada fi ājichi sho oyuchi.*
   [o.we.ˈʔe.tʃe a.ˈdɑ fi ā.ˈdʒi.tʃi ʃo o.ˈju.tʃi]
   perfective-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg of wolves-sg
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Meshēghigo pa’i ū kushi.*
   [me.ʃeː.ˈɣi.go ˈpa.ʔi uː ˈku.ʃi]
   imperfective-land-pl birds on branches
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Nõje kufechi mogi.**
   
   [nõ.dʒe ku.ˈfe.tʃi ˈmo.gi]
   
   eat-sg bears-sg berries
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Oshogo ‘isa ā showuli.**
   
   [o.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sa ɑː ʃo.ˈwu.li]
   
   swim-pl otters in non.core-lakes-sg
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ēgoche yini ihu pã shoba’ichi.**
   
   [eː.ˈgo.tʃe ˈji.ni ˈi.hu pɑ̃ ʃo.bɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi]
   
   give-sg mice-sg seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **We’eche adafi ājichi shoyuchi.**
   
   [we.ʔe.tʃe ɑ.ˈdɑ.fi ɑ.ˈdʒi.tʃi ʃo.ˈju.tʃi]
   
   steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Shēghigo pa’i ū shogushi.**
   
   [ʃeː.ˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔi uː ʃo.ˈgu.ʃi]
   
   land-pl birds on non.core-branches
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nā* (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Oshogo iye ‘isa ā showuli.** (happening now)
- **Oshogo nā ‘isa ā showuli.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

*Want to start over?*

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unõje kufechi mogi.*
   
   non.past-eat-sg bears-sg berries
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Keoshogo ‘iska ā showuli.*
   
   past-swim-pl otters in non.core-lakes-sg
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Kēgoche yini ihu pã shoba’ichi.*
   
   past-give-sg mice-sg seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Kewe’eche adaфи ājichi shoyuchi.*
   
   past-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Ushēghigo pa’i ū shogushi.*
   
   non.past-land-pl birds on non.core-branches
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nã* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

*Unõje iye kufechi mogi.* (happening now)
*Unõje nã kufechi mogi.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menõje kufechi mogi.*  
   [me.ˈnõ.dʒe ku.ˈfe.tʃi ˈmo.gi]  
   imperfective-eat-sg bears-sg berries  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Oloshogo ‘isa ā showuli.*  
   [o.lo.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sa a: jo.ˈwu.li]  
   perfective-swim-pl otters in non.core-lakes-sg  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Olēgoche yini ihu pã shoba‘ichi.*  
   [o.leː.ˈgo.tʃe ˈji.ni ˈi.hu pɑ̃ ʃo.bɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi]  
   perfective-give-sg mice-sg seeds to non.core-birds-sg  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Owe’eche ada fi ājichi shoyuchi.*  
   [o.we.ˈʔe.tʃe a.ˈdɑ.ˈdʒi.tʃi ʃo.ˈju.tʃi]  
   perfective-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Meshēghigo pa’i ū shogushi.*  
   [me.ʃeː.ˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔi u: jo.ˈgu.ji]  
   imperfective-land-pl birds on non.core-branches  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Nõje kufechi emogi.**  
   eat-sg bears-sg acc-berries  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Oshogo ‘isa ewuli.**  
   swim-pl otters loc-lakes-sg  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ēgoche yini foba’ichi lihu.**  
   give-sg mice-sg dat-birds-sg acc-seeds  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **We’eche ada fi lãjichi oboyuchi.**  
   steal-sg foxes-sg acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Shēghigo pa’i eghushi.**  
   land-pl birds loc-branches  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iye** (“now”) and **nã** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Oshogo iye ‘isa ewuli.**  
  (happening now)

- **Oshogo nã ‘isa ewuli.**  
  (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unõje kufechi emogi.*
   
   [u.ˈnõ.dʒe ku.ˈfe.tʃi e.ˈmo.gi]
   
   non.past-eat-sg bears-sg acc-berries
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Keoshogo ‘isa ewuli.*
   
   [ke.o.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sɑ e.ˈwu.li]
   
   past-swim-pl otters loc-lakes-sg
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Kēgoche yini foba’ichi lihu.*
   
   [keː.ˈgo.tʃe ˈji.ni fo.bɑ.ˈʔi.tʃi ˈli.hu]
   
   past-give-sg mice-sg dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Kewe’eche ada fi lâjichi oboyuchi.*
   
   [ke.we.ˈʔe.tʃe ɑ.ˈdɑ.lɑ̃.ˈdʒi.tʃi o.bo.ˈju.tʃi]
   
   past-steal-sg foxes-sg acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Ushēghigo pa’i eghushi.*
   
   [u.ʃeː.ˈɣi.go ˈpɑ.ʔi e.ˈɣu.ʃi]
   
   non.past-land-pl birds loc-branches
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iye* (“now”) and *nã* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

*Unõje iye kufechi emogi.* (happening now)

*Unõje nã kufechi emogi.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menõje kufechi emogi.*  
   [me.ˈnõ.dʒe ku.ˈfe.tʃi e.ˈmo.gi]  
   imperfective-eat-sg bears-sg acc-berries  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Oloshogo ˈisa ewuli.*  
   [o.lo.ˈʃo.go ˈʔi.sa e.ˈwu.li]  
   perfective-swim-pl otters loc-lakes-sg  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Olëgoche yini foba’ichi lihu.*  
   [o.leː.ˈgo.tʃe ˈji.ni fo.ba.ˈʔi.tʃi ˈli.hu]  
   perfective-give-sg mice-sg dat-birds-sg acc-seeds  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Owe’eche ada fi lãjichi oboyuchi.*  
   [o.we.ʔe.ˈtʃe a.ˈda.fl lã.dʒi.tʃi o.bo.ˈju.tʃi]  
   perfective-steal-sg foxes-sg acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Meshēghigo pa’i eghushi.*  
   [me.ʃeː.ˈɣi.go ˈpa.ʔi e.ˈyu.fi]  
   imperfective-land-pl birds loc-branches  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf moke num.*
   
   bear berry eat
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is ul a osyè.*
   
   otter lake in swim
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In io pae pa efk.*
   
   mouse seed bird to give
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf oyo se ante we.*
   
   fox wolf of den steal
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae kuse u selke.*
   
   bird branch on land
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Is ul a iyè osyè.* (happening now)
- *Is ul a nan osyè.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf moke nunt.*
   - bear berry eat-non.past
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is ul a syok.*
   - otter lake in swim-past
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In io pae pa èfkok.*
   - mouse seed bird to give-past
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf oyo se ante wek.*
   - fox wolf of den steal-past
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae kuse u sèlkit.*
   - bird branch on land-non.past
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iyè* (now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- *Kuf moke iyè nunt.* (happening now)
- *Kuf moke nan nunt.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf moke nummè.*
   - bear berry eat-imperfective
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is ul a syol.*
   - otter lake in swim-perfective
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In io pae pa èfkol.*
   - mouse seed bird to give-perfective
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf oyo se ante wel.*
   - fox wolf of den steal-perfective
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae kuse u sèlkim.*
   - bird branch on land-imperfective
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf moke num.*
   bear berry eat
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is uls a osyè.*
   otter lake-non.core in swim
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In io pis pa efk.*
   mouse seed bird-non.core to give
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf yus ante we.*
   fox wolf-non.core den steal
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae kosis u selke.*
   bird branch-non.core on land
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Is uls a iyè osyè.* (happening now)
- *Is uls a nan osyè.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuf moke nunt.**
   - Verb: [kuf 'mo.ke 'nunt]
   - Translation: bear berry eat-non.past
   - Phrase: “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Is uls a syok.**
   - Verb: [is 'uls a 'sjok]
   - Translation: otter lake-non.core in swim-past
   - Phrase: “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **In io pis pa èfkok.**
   - Verb: [in i.o 'pis pa øf.kok]
   - Translation: mouse seed bird-non.core to give-past
   - Phrase: “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Atèf yus ante wek.**
   - Verb: [ɑ.tǝf 'jus 'ɑn.te 'wek]
   - Translation: fox wolf-non.core den steal-past
   - Phrase: “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pae kosis u sèlkit.**
   - Verb: [pɑ.e ko.'sis u sǝl.kit]
   - Translation: bird branch-non.core on land-non.past
   - Phrase: “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like iyè (“now”) and nan (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kuf moke iyè nunt.** (happening now)
- **Kuf moke nan nunt.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. Kuf moke nummè. [ˈkuf ˈmo.ke ˈnum.mǝ] bear berry eat-imperfective
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. Is uls a syol. [ˈis ˈuls ɑ ˈsjol] otter lake-non.core in swim-perfective
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. In io pis pa èfkol. [ˈin ˈi.o ˈpis pɑ ǝf.ˈkol] mouse seed bird-non.core to give-perfective
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. Atèf yus ante wel. [ˈɑ.tǝf ˈjus ˈɑn.te ˈwel] fox wolf-non.core den steal-perfective
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. Pae kosis u sèlkim. [ˈpɑ.e ko.ˈsis u sǝl.ˈkim] bird branch-non.core on land-imperfective
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuf mèki num.**
   bear berry-acc eat
   “The bear is eating berries.”
   [kuf mǝ.ˈki ˈnum]

2. **Is ulm osyè.**
   otter lake-loc swim
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
   [is ˈulm ə ˈos.jǝ]

3. **In eu pif efk.**
   mouse seed-acc bird-dat give
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
   [ˈin e.ˈu ˈpif ˈefk]

4. **Atèf yu ènti we.**
   fox wolf-gen den-acc steal
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
   [ˈɑ.tǝf ˈju ǝn.ˈti ˈwe]

5. **Pae kosim selke.**
   bird branch-loc land
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”
   [ˈpɑ.e ko.ˈsim ˈsel.ke]

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like iyè (“now”) and nan (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Is ulm iyè osyè.** (happening now)
- **Is ulm nan osyè.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuf mèki nunt.**  
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. **Is ulm syok.**  
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. **In eu pif èfkok.**  
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. **Atèf yu ènti wek.**  
   "The fox stole the wolf’s den."

5. **Pae kosim sèlkit.**  
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iyè** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kuf mèki iyè nunt.** (happening now)
- **Kuf mèki nan nunt.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.  *Kuf mèki nummè.*  
    bear berry-acc eat-imperfective  
    “The bear is eating berries.”

2.  *Is ulm syol.*  
    otter lake-loc swim-perfective  
    “The otters swam in the lake.”

3.  *In eu pif èfkol.*  
    mouse seed-acc bird-dat give-perfective  
    “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4.  *Atèf yu ènti wel.*  
    fox wolf-gen den-acc steal-perfective  
    “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5.  *Pae kosim sèlkim.*  
    bird branch-loc land-imperfective  
    “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf omoke tenom.*
   
   bear pl-berry sg-eat
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Onis ul a klosyè.*
   
   pl-otter lake in pl-swim
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In onio pae pa tefk.*
   
   mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf oyo se ante twe.*
   
   fox wolf of den sg-steal
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Opae okuse u kèselke.*
   
   pl-bird pl-branch on pl-land
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Onis ul a iyè klosyè.* (happening now)
- *Onis ul a nan klosyè.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf omoke tènunt.*
   - bear pl-berry sg-eat-non.past
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Onis ul a klèsyok.*
   - pl-otter lake in pl-swim-past
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In onio pae pa téfkok.*
   - mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give-past
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf oyo se ante twek.*
   - fox wolf of den sg-steal-past
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Opae okuse u kèsèlkît.*
   - pl-bird pl-branch on pl-land-non.past
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- *Kuf omoke iyè tènunt.* (happening now)
- *Kuf omoke nan tènunt.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

Want to start over?

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Onis ul a klèsyol.* [o.ˈnis ˈul a klǝ.ˈsjol] pl-otter lake in pl-swim-perfective
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In onio pae pa tèfkol.* [ˈin o.ˈni.o ˈpɑ.e pɑ tǝf.ˈkol] mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give-perfective
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf oyo se ante twel.* [ˈɑ.tǝf o.ˈjo se ˈɑn.te ˈtwel] fox wolf of den sg-steal-perfective
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Opae okuse u kèsèlkim.* [o.ˈpa.e o.ˈku.se u kǝ.sǝl.ˈkim] pl-bird pl-branch on pl-land-imperfective
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf omoke tenom.*
   - bear pl-berry sg-eat
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Onis uls a klosyè.*
   - pl-otter lake-non.core in pl-swim
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In onio pis pa tefk.*
   - mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf yus ante twe.*
   - fox wolf-non.core den sg-steal
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Opae okosis u kèselke.*
   - pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Onis uls a iyè klosyè.* (happening now)
- *Onis uls a nan klosyè.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf omoke tènunt.*
   
   bear pl-berry sg-eat-non.past
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Onis uls a klèsyok.*
   
   pl-otter lake-non.core in pl-swim-past
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In onio pis pa tèfkok.*
   
   mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give-past
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf yus ante twek.*
   
   fox wolf-non.core den sg-steal-past
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Opae okosis u kèsèlkit.*
   
   pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land-non.past
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- *Kuf omoke iyè tènunt.* (happening now)
- *Kuf omoke nan tènunt.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf omoke tēnummè.* [kuf o.ˈmo.ke tə.ˈnum.mə]  
   bear pl-berry sg-eat-imperfective  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Onis uls a klèsyl.* [o.ˈnis ˈuls a klə.ˈsjol]  
   pl-otter lake-non.core in pl-swim-perfective  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In onio pis pa tēfkol.* [ˈin o.ˈni.o ˈpis pɑ təf.ˈkol]  
   mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give-perfective  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atēf yus ante twel.* [ɑ.təf ˈjus ˈɑn.te ˈtwel]  
   fox wolf-non.core den sg-steal-perfective  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Opae okosis u kèsèlkim.* [o.ˈpa.e o.ˈko.ˈsis u kə.ˈsəl.ˈkim]  
   pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land-imperfective  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuf omèki tenom.**  
   bear pl-berry-acc sg-eat  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Onis ulm klosyè.**  
   pl-otter lake-loc pl-swim  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **In oneu pif tefk.**  
   mouse pl-seed-acc bird-dat to sg-give  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Atèf yu ènti twe.**  
   fox wolf-gen den-acc sg-steal  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Opae okosim kèselke.**  
   pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iyè** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Onis ulm iyè klosyè.** (happening now)
- **Onis ulm nan klosyè.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf omèki tènunt.*
   
   bear pl-berry-acc sg-eat-non.past
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Onis ulm klèsyok.*
   
   pl-otter lake-loc pl-swim-past
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In oneu pif tèfkok.*
   
   mouse pl-seed-acc bird-dat to sg-give-past
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf yu ènti twek.*
   
   fox wolf-gen den-acc sg-steal-past
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Opae okosim kèsèlkit.*
   
   pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land-non.past
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- *Kuf omèki iyè tènunt.* (happening now)
- *Kuf omèki nan tènunt.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf omèki tènummè.* [kuf o.mǝ.ˈki tǝ.num.mǝ]
bear pl-berry-acc sg-eat-imperfective
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Onis ulm klèsyol.* [o.ˈnis ˈulm klǝ.ˈsjol]
pl-otter lake-loc pl-swim-perfective
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In oneu pif tèfkol.* [ˈin o.ne.ˈu ˈpif tǝf.ˈkol]
mouse pl-seed-acc bird-dat to sg-give-perfective
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf yu ēnti twel.* [ˈɑ.tǝf ˈju ǝn.ˈti ˈtwel]
fox wolf-gen den-acc sg-steal-perfective
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Opae okosim kèsèlkim.* [o.ˈpɑ.e o.ko.ˈsim kǝ.sǝl.ˈkim]
pl-bird pl-branch-loc pl-land-imperfective
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Ekuf moke tenom.*
   - [eˈkuf ˈmo.ke ˈte.nom]
   - sg-bears berries sg-eat
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is iol a klosyè.*
   - [iˈs.o ˈi.ol ˈa.klo.ʃǝ]
   - otters sg-lakes in pl-swim
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ien io epae pa tefk.*
   - [ˈi.en ˈi.o e.ˈpɑ.e pɑ ˈtefk]
   - sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tatèf toyo se tante twe.*
   - [ˈtɑ.tǝf ˈto.jo se ˈtɑn.te ˈtwe]
   - sg-foxes sg-wolves of sg-dens sg-steal
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae kuse u kèselke.*
   - [ˈpɑ.e ˈku.se u kǝ.ˈsel.ke]
   - birds branches on pl-land
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Is iol a iyè klosyè.* (happening now)
- *Is iol a nan klosyè.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.  *Ekuf moke tènunt.*  
   [e.kuf ‘mo.ke tə.’nunt]
   sg-bears berries sg-eat-non.past
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2.  *Is iol a klèsyok.*  
   [ɪs ’i.ol a klə.’sjok]
   otters sg-lakes in pl-swim-past
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3.  *Ien io epae pa tèfkok.*  
   [ɪ.en ’i.o e.’pa.e pa təf.kok]
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give-past
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4.  *Tatèf toyo se tante twek.*  
   [tə.təf ’to.jo se ’tɑn.te ’twek]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves of sg-dens sg-steal-past
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5.  *Pae kuse u kèsèlkit.*  
   [pa.e ’ku.se u kə.səl.’kit]
   birds branches on pl-land-non.past
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- *Ekuf moke iyè tènunt.* (happening now)
- *Ekuf moke nan tènunt.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Ekuf moke tènummè.**
   - Fetên: Ekuf
   - SOV: moke
   - Singular: tènummè
   - No Case: None
   - Aspect: Imperfective
   - [e.kuf ˈmo.ke tǝ.ˈnum.mǝ]
   - sg-bears berries sg-eat-imperfective
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Is iol a klèsyol.**
   - Fetên: Is
   - SOV: iol
   - Singular: a
   - No Case: klèsyol
   - Aspect: Perfective
   - [ˈis ˈi.ol ɑ klǝ.ˈsjol]
   - otters sg-lakes in pl-swim-perfective
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ien io epae pa tèfkol.**
   - Fetên: Ien
   - SOV: io
   - Singular: epae
   - No Case: pa tèfkol
   - Aspect: Perfective
   - [ˈi.en ˈi.o e.ˈpɑ.e pɑ tǝf.ˈkol]
   - sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give-perfective
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Tatèf toyo se tante twel.**
   - Fetên: Tatèf
   - SOV: toyo
   - Singular: se tante
   - No Case: twel
   - Aspect: Perfective
   - [ˈtɑ.tǝf ˈto.jo se ˈtɑn.te ˈtwel]
   - sg-foxes sg-wolves of sg-dens sg-steal-perfective
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pae kuse u kèsèlkim.**
   - Fetên: Pae
   - SOV: kuse
   - Singular: u kèsèlkim
   - No Case: None
   - Aspect: Imperfective
   - [ˈpɑ.e ˈku.se u kǝ.sǝl.ˈkim]
   - birds branches on pl-land-imperfective
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to [Decision Point 1](#) to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Ekuf moke tenom.**
   - Fetèn: [e.ˈkuf ˈmo.ke ˈte.nom]
   - SOV: sg-bears berries sg-eat
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Is euls a klosyè.**
   - Fetèn: [ˈis e.ˈuls ɑ ˈklo.sjǝ]
   - SOV: otters sg-lakes-non.core in pl-swim
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ien io epis pa tefk.**
   - Fetèn: [ˈi.en ˈi.o e.ˈpis pɑ ˈtefk]
   - SOV: sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Tatèf tyus tante twe.**
   - Fetèn: [ˈtɑ.tǝf ˈtjus ˈtɑn.te ˈtwe]
   - SOV: sg-foxes sg-wolves-non.core sg-dens sg-steal
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pae kosis u kèselke.**
   - Fetèn: [ˈpɑ.e ko.ˈsis u kǝ.ˈsel.ke]
   - SOV: birds branches-non.core on pl-land
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iyè** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Is euls a iyè klosyè.** (happening now)
- **Is euls a nan klosyè.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Ekuf moke tènunt.**
   
   sg-bears berries sg-eat-non.past
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Is euls a klèsyok.**
   
   otters sg-lakes-non.core in pl-swim-past
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ien io epis pa tèfkok.**
   
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give-past
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Tatèf tyus tante twek.**
   
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-non.core sg-dens sg-steal-past
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pae kosis u kèsèlkit.**
   
   birds branches-non.core on pl-land-non.past
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iyè** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Ekuf moke iyè tènunt.** (happening now)
- **Ekuf moke nan tènunt.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Ekuf moke tènummè.** [e.kuf 'mo.ke tǝ.num.mǝ]
   sg-bears berries sg-eat-imperfective
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Is euls a klèsyol.** [is e.'uls a klǝ.'sjol]
   otters sg-lakes-non.core in pl-swim-perfective
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ien io epis pa tèfkol.** [ˈi.en ˈi.o e.ˈpis pɑ tǝf.ˈkol]
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give-perfective
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Tatèf tyus tante twel.** [ˈtɑ.tǝf ˈtjus ˈtɑn.te ˈtwel]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-non.core sg-dens sg-steal-perfective
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pae kosis u kèsèlkim.** [ˈpɑ.e ko.ˈsis u kǝ.sǝl.ˈkim]
   birds branches-non.core on pl-land-non.past
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Ekuf mèki tenom.**
   sg-bears berries-acc sg-eat
   “The bear is eating berries.”
   [e.kuf ma.ki te.nom]

2. **Is eulm klosyè.**
   otters sg-lakes-loc pl-swim
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
   [is e.‘ulm ‘klo.sjǝ]

3. **Ien eu epif tefk.**
   sg-mice seeds-acc sg-birds-dat sg-give
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
   [i.en e.‘u e.‘pif tefk]

4. **Tatèf tyu tènti twe.**
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-gen sg-dens-acc sg-steal
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
   [ˈtɑ.tǝf ˈtju tǝn.ˈti ˈtwe]

5. **Pae kosim kèselke.**
   birds branches-loc pl-land
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”
   [ˈpɑ.e ko.ˈsim kǝ.ˈsel.ke]

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iyè** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Is eulm iyè klosyè.** (happening now)
- **Is eulm nan klosyè.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Ekuf mèki tènunt.** [e.kuf ma. ki ta.nunt]
   sg-bears berries-acc sg-eat-non.past
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Is eulm klèsyok.** [is e.‘ulm kla.‘sjok]
   otters sg-lakes-loc pl-swim-past
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ien eu epif tèfkok.** [i.en e.‘u e.‘pif tǝf.kok]
   sg-mice seeds-acc sg-birds-dat sg-give-past
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Tatèf tyu tènti twek.** [tɑ.tǝf ˈtju tǝn.ti ˈtwek]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-gen sg-dens-acc sg-steal-past
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pae kosim kèsèlkit.** [pa.e ko.ˈsim ka.ˈsal.kit]
   birds branches-loc pl-land-non.past
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iyè** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Ekuf mèki iyè tènunt.** (happening now)
- **Ekuf mèki nan tènunt.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

3. *Ien eu epif tèfkol.* [ˈi.en e.ˈu e.ˈpif tǝf.ˈkol] sg-mice seeds-acc sg-birds-dat sg-give-perfective “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?
You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf num moke.*
   
   bear eat berry
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is osyè a ul.*
   
   otter swim in lake
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In efk io pa pae.*
   
   mouse give seed to bird
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf we ante se oyo.*
   
   fox steal den of wolf
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae selke u kuse.*
   
   bird land on branch
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Is osyè iyè a ul.* (happening now)
- *Is osyè nan a ul.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuf unom moke.**
   - [kuf ˈu.nom ˈmo.ke]
   - bear non.past-eat berry
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Is kosyè a ul.**
   - [is ˈkos.jə ɑ ˈul]
   - otter past-swim in lake
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **In kefk io pa pae.**
   - [in ˈkefk ˈi.o pɑ ˈpɑ.e]
   - mouse past-give seed to bird
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Atèf kwe ante se oyo.**
   - [ɑ.təf ˈkwe ˈɑn.te se ˈo.jo]
   - fox past-steal den of wolf
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pae oselke u kuse.**
   - [pa.e o.ˈsel.ke u ˈku.se]
   - bird non.past-land on branch
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iyè** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

```
Kuf unom iyè moke.  (happening now)
Kuf unom nan moke.  (will happen then)
```

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuf menom moke.**
   bear imperfective-eat berry
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Is losyè a ul.**
   otter perfective-swim in lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **In lefk io pa pae.**
   mouse perfective-give seed to bird
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Atèf we ante se oyo.**
   fox perfective-steal den of wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pae mèselke u kuse.**
   bird imperfective-land on branch
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf num moke.*
   - bear eat berry
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is osyè a siol.*
   - otter swim in non.core-lake
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In efk io pa sepa.*
   - mouse give seed to non.core-bird
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf we ante seoyo.*
   - fox steal den of wolf
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae selke u sekuse.*
   - bird land on non.core-branch
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Is osyè iyè a siol.* (happening now)
- *Is osyè nan a siol.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuf unom moke.**
   - [kuf ‘u.nom ‘mo.ke]
   - bear non.past-eat berry
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Is kosyè a siol.**
   - [is ’kos.jǝ a ’si.ol]
   - otter past-swim in non.core-lake
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **In kefk io pa sepae.**
   - [in ’kefk ‘i.o pa se.|pa.e]
   - mouse past-give seed to non.core-bird
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Atèf kwe ante seoyo.**
   - [ɑ.tǝf ’kwe ‘ɑn.te se.|o.jo]
   - fox past-steal den of wolf
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pae oselke u sekuse.**
   - [pɑ.e o.’sel.ke u se.|ku.se]
   - bird non.past-land on non.core-branch
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iyè** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kuf unom iyè moke.** (happening now)
- **Kuf unom nan moke.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to [Decision Point 1](#) to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf menom mɔke.*  
   bear imperfective-eat berry  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is losyè a siol.*  
   otter perfective-swim in non.core-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In lefk io pa sepae.*  
   mouse perfective-give seed to non.core-bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf we ante seoyo.*  
   fox perfective-steal den of wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae mèselke u sekuse.*  
   bird imperfective-land on non.core-branch  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf num moke.*
   
   bear eat acc-berry
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is osyè imol.*
   
   otter swim loc-lake
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In efk fèpae lio.*
   
   mouse give dat-bird acc-seed
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf we lante poyo.*
   
   fox steal acc-den gen-wolf
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae selke engkuse.*
   
   bird land loc-branch
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Is osyè iyè imol.*  
  (happening now)

- *Is osyè nan imol.*  
  (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuf unom moke.**
   
   bear non.past-eat acc-berry
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Is kosỳè imol.**
   
   otter past-swim loc-lake
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **In kefk fèpae lio.**
   
   mouse past-give dat-bird acc-seed
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Atèf kwe lante poyo.**
   
   fox past-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pae oselke engkuse.**
   
   bird non.past-land loc-branch
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like iyè (“now”) and nan (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kuf unom iyè moke.** (happening now)
- **Kuf unom nan moke.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf menom moke.*
   - bear imperfective-eat acc-berry
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is losyè imol.*
   - otter perfective-swim loc-lake
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In lefk fèpae lio.*
   - mouse perfective-give dat-bird acc-seed
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf we lante poyo.*
   - fox perfective-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae mèselke engkuse.*
   - bird imperfective-land loc-branch
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuf tenom moken.**  
   bear sg-eat berry-pl  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Isën klosyè a ul.**  
   otter-pl pl-swim in lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **In tefk ion pa pae.**  
   mouse sg-give seed-pl to bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Atèf twe ante se oyo.**  
   fox sg-steal den of wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paen kèselke u kusen.**  
   bird-pl pl-land on branch-pl  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iyè** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Isën klosyè iyè a ul.** (happening now)
- **Isën klosyè nan a ul.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
Fetèn/SVO/Plural/No Case/Tense

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuf tunom moken.**
   - [kuf 'tu.nom 'mo.ken]
   - bear sg-non.past-eat berry-pl
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Isèn kèkosyè a ul.**
   - [is.ǝn kǝ.kos.jǝ ɑ 'ul]
   - otter-pl pl-past-swim in lake
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **In tèkefk ion pa pae.**
   - [in tǝ.kefk 'i.on pɑ 'pɑ.e]
   - mouse sg-past-give seed-pl to bird
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Atèf tèkwe ante se oyo.**
   - [ɑ.tǝf tǝ.'kwe ˈan.te se ˈo.jo]
   - fox sg-past-steal den of wolf
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paen kloselke u kusen.**
   - [pa.en klo.'sel.ke u ˈku.sen]
   - bird-pl pl-non.past-land on branch-pl
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iyè** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kuf tunom iyè moken.** (happening now)
- **Kuf tunom nan moken.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf tèmenom moken.*
   
   bear sg-imperfective-eat berry-pl
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Isèn klèlosyè a ul.*
   
   otter-pl pl-perfective-swim in lake
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In tèlefk ion pa pae.*
   
   mouse sg-perfective-give seed-pl to bird
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf tèwe ante se oyo.*
   
   fox sg-perfective-steal den of wolf
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paen kèmselke u kusen.*
   
   bird-pl pl-imperfective-land on branch-pl
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuf tenom moken.** [kuf te.nom mo.ken]
   - bear sg-eat berry-pl
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Isèn klosyè a siol.** [is.an klos.jə a si.ol]
   - otter-pl pl-swim in non.core-lake
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **In tefk ion pa sepae.** [in tefk i.on pa se.pa.e]
   - mouse sg-give seed-pl to non.core-bird
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Atèf twe ante seoyo.** [atəf twe an.te se.o.jo]
   - fox sg-steal den non.core-wolf
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paen kèselke u sekusen.** [pa.en kə.sel.ke u se.ku.sen]
   - bird-pl pl-land on non.core-branch-pl
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iyè** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Isèn klosyè iyè a siol.** (happening now)
- **Isèn klosyè nan a siol.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuf tunom moken.**
   - [kuf ‘tu.nom ‘mo.ken]
   - bear sg-non.past-eat berry-pl
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Isèn kèkosyè a siol.**
   - [is.ǝn kǝ.kos.jǝ ɑ ‘si.ol]
   - otter-pl pl-past-swim in non.core-lake
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **In tèkefk ion pa sepae.**
   - [in tǝ.ˈkeفك ‘i.on pɑ se.ˈpɑ.e]
   - mouse sg-past-give seed-pl to non.core-bird
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Atèf tèkwe ante seoyo.**
   - [ɑ.təf tə.ˈkwe ˈan.te se.ˈo.jo]
   - fox sg-past-steal den non.core-wolf
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paen kloselke u sekusen.**
   - [pa.en klo.ˈsel.ke u se.ˈku.sen]
   - bird-pl pl-non.past-land on non.core-branch-pl
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iyè** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kuf tunom iyè moken.** (happening now)
- **Kuf tunom nan moken.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuf tèmenom moken.** [kuf tǝ.'me.nom 'mo.ken]
   bear sg-imperfective-eat berry-pl
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Isèn klèlosyè a siol.** [is.an klǝ.los.jə a ‘si.ol]
   otter-pl pl-perfective-swim in non.core-lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **In tèlefk ion pa sepae.** [in tǝ.lefk ‘i.on pa se.’pa.e]
   mouse sg-perfective-give seed-pl to non.core-bird
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Atèf tèwe ante seoyo.** [ɑ.taf tǝ.'we ‘an.te se.’o.jo]
   fox sg-perfective-steal den non.core-wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paen kèmselke u sekusen.** [pa.en kǝm.‘sel.ke u se.’ku.sen]
   bird-pl pl-imperfective-land on non.core-branch-pl
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf tenom moken.*
   - bear sg-eat acc-berry-pl
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Isèn klosyè imol.*
   - otter-pl pl-swim loc-lake
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In tefk fèpae lion.*
   - mouse sg-give dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf twe lante poyo.*
   - fox sg-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paen kèselke engkusen.*
   - bird-pl pl-land loc-branch-pl
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide that context:

- *Isèn klosyè iyè imol.* (happening now)
- *Isèn klosyè nan imol.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuf tunom moken.*
   bear sg-non.past-eat acc-berry-pl
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Isèn kèkosyè imol.*
   otter-pl pl-past-swim loc-lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *In tèkefk fèpae lion.*
   mouse sg-past-give dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Atèf tèkwe lante poyo.*
   fox sg-past-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paen kloselke engkusen.*
   bird-pl pl-non.past-land loc-branch-pl
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- *Kuf tunom iyè moken.* (happening now)
- *Kuf tunom nan moken.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuf tèmenom moken.**
   bear sg-imperfective-eat acc-berry-pl
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Isèn klèlosyè imol.**
   otter-pl pl-perfective-swim loc-lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **In tèlefk fèpae lion.**
   mouse sg-perfective-give dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Atèf tèwe lante poyo.**
   fox sg-perfective-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paen kèmselke engkusen.**
   bird-pl pl-imperfective-land loc-branch-pl
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kofete tenom moke.**
   - bears-sg sg-eat berries
   - “The bear is eating berries.”
   - [ko.ˈfe.te ˈte.nom ˈmo.ke]

2. **Is klosyè a ule.**
   - otters pl-swim in lakes-sg
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”
   - [ˈis ˈklos.jǝ a ˈu.le]

3. **Ine tefk io pa pite.**
   - mice-sg sg-give seeds to birds-sg
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
   - [ˈi.ne ˈtefk ˈi.o pɑ ˈpi.te]

4. **Tafe twe ëntite se yute.**
   - foxes-sg sg-steal dens-sg of wolves-sg
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
   - [ˈtɑ.fe ˈtwe ən.ˈti.te se ˈju.te]

5. **Pae kèselke u kuse.**
   - birds pl-land on branches
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”
   - [pa.e kǝ.ˈsel.ke u ˈku.se]

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iyè** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Is klosyè iyè a ule.** (happening now)
- **Is klosyè nan a ule.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. \textit{Kofete tunom moke.} \[\text{[ko'.fe.te 'tu.nom 'mo.ke]}\]
   bears-sg sg-non.past-eat berries
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. \textit{Is kèkosyè a ule.} \[\text{[is ka.kos.jə α 'u.le]}\]
   otters pl-past-swim in lakes-sg
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. \textit{Ine tèkefk io pa pite.} \[\text{[i.ne tə.kefk i.o pa 'pi.te]}\]
   mice-sg sg-past-give seeds to birds-sg
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. \textit{Tafe tèkwe èntite se yute.} \[\text{[tə.fe tə.'kwe an.'ti.te se 'ju.te]}\]
   foxes-sg sg-past-steal dens-sg of wolves-sg
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. \textit{Pae kloselke u kuse.} \[\text{[pa.e klo.'sel.ke u 'ku.se]}\]
   birds pl-non.past-land on branches
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like \textit{iyè} (“now”) and \textit{nan} (“then”) can provide more specificity:

\textit{Kofete tunom iyè moke.} \quad (happening now)
\textit{Kofete tunom nan moke.} \quad (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to \textbf{Decision Point 1} to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kofete tèmenom moke.*  
   
   bears-sg sg-imperfective-eat berries  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is klèlosyè a ule.*  
   
   otters pl-perfective-swim in lakes-sg  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ine tèlefk io pa pite.*  
   
   mice-sg sg-perfective-give seeds to birds-sg  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tafe tèwe èntite se yute.*  
   
   foxes-sg sg-perfective-steal dens-sg of wolves-sg  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae kèmselke u kuse.*  
   
   birds pl-imperfective-land on branches  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kofete tenom moke.* [ko.ˈfe.te ˈte.nom ˈmo.ke]
   bears-sg sg-eat berries
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is klosyè a seule.* [is ˈklos.jǝ a se.ˈu.le]
   otters pl-swim in non.core-lakes-sg
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ine tefk io pa sepite.* [ˈi.ne ˈtefk ˈi.o pɑ se.ˈpi.te]
   mice-sg sg-give seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tafe twe èntite seyute.* [ˈtɑ.fe ˈtwe ǝn.ˈti.te se.ˈju.te]
   foxes-sg sg-steal dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae kèselke u sekuse.* [ˈpɑ.e kǝ.ˈsel.ke u se.ˈku.se]
   birds pl-land on non.core-branches
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

*Is klosyè iyè a seule.* (happening now)
*Is klosyè nan a seule.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kofete tunom moke.** [ko.ˈfe.te ˈtu.nom ˈmo.ke]  
   bears-sg sg-non.past-eat berries  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Is kékosyè a seule.** [ˈis kǝ.ˈkos.jǝ ɑ se.ˈu.le]  
   otters pl-past-swim in non.core-lakes-sg  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ine tèkefk io pa sepite.** [ˈi.ne tǝ.ˈkefk ˈi.o pɑ se.ˈpi.te]  
   mice-sg sg-past-give seeds to non.core-birds-sg  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Tafe tèkwe èntite seyute.** [ˈtɑ.fe tǝ.ˈkwe ǝn.ˈti.te se.ˈju.te]  
   foxes-sg sg-past-steal dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pae kloselke u sekuse.** [ˈpɑ.e klo.ˈsel.ke u se.ˈku.se]  
   birds pl-non.past-land on non.core-branches  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kofete tunom iyè moke.** (happening now)
- **Kofete tunom nan moke.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kofete tèmenom mokə.*  
   bears-sg sg-imperfective-eat berries  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is klèlosyè a seule.*  
   otters pl-perfective-swim in non.core-lakes-sg  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ine tèlefk io pa sepi."*  
   mice-sg sg-perfective-give seeds to non.core-birds-sg  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tafe tèwe èntite seyute.*  
   foxes-sg sg-perfective-steal dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae kèmselke u sekuse.*  
   birds pl-imperfective-land on non.core-branches  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kofete tenom moke.**
   - bears-sg sg-eat acc-berries
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Is klosyè emule.**
   - otters pl-swim loc-lakes-sg
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ine tefk fèpite lio.**
   - mice-sg sg-give dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Tafe twe lèntite pyute.**
   - foxes-sg sg-steal acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pae kèselke engkuse.**
   - birds pl-land loc-branches
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iyè** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Is klosyè iyè emule.** (happening now)
- **Is klosyè nan emule.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kofete tunom moke.**  
   bears-sg sg-non.past-eat acc-berries  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Is kèkosyè emule.**  
   otters pl-past-swim loc-lakes-sg  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ine tèkefk fèpite lio.**  
   mice-sg sg-past-give dat-birds-sg acc-seeds  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Tafe tèkwe lèntite pyute.**  
   foxes-sg sg-past-steal acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pae kloselke engkuse.**  
   birds pl-non.past-land loc-branches  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kofete tunom iyè moke.**  
  (happening now)

- **Kofete tunom nan moke.**  
  (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kofete tèmenom moke.*  
   bears-sg sg-imperfective-eat acc-berries  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Is klèlosyè emule.*  
   otters pl-perfective-swim loc-lakes-sg  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ine tèlefk fèpite lio.*  
   mice-sg sg-perfective-give dat-birds-sg acc-seeds  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tafe tèwe lèntite pyute.*  
   foxes-sg sg-perfective-steal acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pae kèmselke engkuse.*  
   birds pl-imperfective-land loc-branches  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Num kuf moke.*
   
   *eat bear berry*
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Osyè is a ul.*
   
   *swim otter in lake*
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

   
   *give mouse seed to bird*
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *We atèf ante se oyo.*
   
   *steal fox den of wolf*
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Selke pae u kuse.*
   
   *land bird on branch*
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Osyè iyè is a ul.* (happening now)
- *Osyè nan is a ul.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unom kuf moke.*
   
   non.past-eat bear berry
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kosyè is a ul.*
   
   past-swim otter in lake
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Kefk in io pa pae.*
   
   past-give mouse seed to bird
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Kwe atèf ante se oyo.*
   
   past-steal fox den of wolf
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Oselke pae u kuse.*
   
   non.past-land bird on branch
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- *Unom iyè kuf moke.* (happening now)
- *Unom nan kuf moke.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menom kuf moke.*
   - imperfective-eat bear berry
   - [ˈme.nom ˈkuf ˈmo.ke]
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Losyè is a ul.*
   - perfective-swim otter in lake
   - [ˈlos.jǝ ˈis a ˈul]
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Lefk in io pa pae.*
   - perfective-give mouse seed to bird
   - [ˈlefk ˈin ˈi.o pɑ ˈpɑ.e]
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *We atèf ante se oyo.*
   - perfective-steal fox den of wolf
   - [ˈwe ˈɑ.tǝf ˈɑn.te se ˈo.jo]
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Mèselke pae u kuse.*
   - imperfective-land bird on branch
   - [mǝ.ˈsel.ke ˈpɑ.e u ˈku.se]
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Num kuf moke.*
   eat bear berry
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Osyè is a siol.*
   swim otter in non.core-lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

   give mouse seed to non.core-bird
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *We atèf ante seoyo.*
   steal fox den non.core-wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Selke pae u sekuse.*
   land bird on non.core-branch
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Osyè iyè is a siol.* (happening now)
- *Osyè nan is a siol.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
### Fetèn/VSO/No Number/Two Cases/Tense

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Unom kuf moke.**  
   non.past-eat bear berry  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kosyè is a siol.**  
   past-swim otter in non.core-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Kefk in io pa sepae.**  
   past-give mouse seed to non.core-bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Kwe atèf ante seoyo.**  
   past-steal fox den non.core-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Oselke pae u sekuse.**  
   non.past-land bird on non.core-branch  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iyè** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Unom iyè kuf moke.** (happening now)
- **Unom nan kuf moke.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menom kuf mòke.* [ˈme.nom ˈkuf ˈmo.ke] 
imperfective-eat bear berry
   “The bear is eating berries.”
2. *Losyè is a siol.* [ˈlos.jǝ ˈis ɑ ˈsi.ol] 
perfective-swim otter in non.core-lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. *Lefk in io pa sepè.* [ˈlefk ˈin ˈi.o pɑ se.ˈpɑ.e] 
perfective-give mouse seed to non.core-bird
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. *We atèf ante seyò.* [ˈwe ˈɑ.tǝf ˈɑn.te se.ˈo.jo] 
perfective-steal fox den non.core-wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. *Mèselke pæ e sekuse.* [mǝ.ˈsel.ke ˈpæ e u se.ˈku.se] 
imperfective-land bird on non.core-branch
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to *Decision Point 1* to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. Num kuf moke. [num 'kuf 'mo.ke]  
   eat bear acc-berry  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. Osyè is imol. [os.jə 'is 'i.mol]  
   swim otter loc-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. £fk in fèpae lio. [efk 'in fə.pa.e 'li.o]  
   give mouse dat-bird acc-seed  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. We atèf lante poyo. [we 'ɑ.təf 'lɑn.te 'po.jo]  
   steal fox acc-den gen-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. Selke pae engkuse. [sel.ke 'pə.e eŋ.'ku.se]  
   land bird loc-branch  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like iyè (“now”) and nan (“then”) can provide that context:

Osyè iyè is imol. (happening now)
Osyè nan is imol. (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unom kuf moke.*
   non.past-eat bear acc-berry
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kosyè is imol.*
   past-swim otter loc-lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Kefk in fèpae lio.*
   past-give mouse dat-bird acc-seed
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Kwe atèf lante poyo.*
   past-steal fox acc-den gen-wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Oselke pae engkuse.*
   non.past-land bird loc-branch
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

*Unom iyè kuf moke.* (happening now)
*Unom nan kuf moke.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menom kuf moke.* [ˈme.nom ˈkuf ˈmo.ke]  
   imperfective-eat bear acc-berry  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Losyè is imol.* [ˈlos.jǝ ˈis ˈi.mol]  
   perfective-swim otter loc-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Lefk in fèpae liō.* [ˈlefk ˈin fǝ.ˈpɑ.e ˈli.o]  
   perfective-give mouse dat-bird acc-seed  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *We atèf lante poyo.* [ˈwe ˈɑ.tǝf ˈlɑn.te ˈpo.jo]  
   perfective-steal fox acc-den gen-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Mèselke pae engkuse.* [mǝ.ˈsel.ke ˈpɑ.e enj.ˈku.se]  
   imperfective-land bird loc-branch  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nunt kuf moken.*
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Fetèn</strong></th>
<th><strong>VSO</strong></th>
<th><strong>Plural</strong></th>
<th><strong>No Case</strong></th>
<th><strong>No T/A</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Nunt kuf moken.</em></td>
<td>[ˈnunt ˈkuf ˈmo.ken]</td>
<td>eat-sg bear berry-pl</td>
<td>“The bear is eating berries.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. *Syokèl isèn a ul.*
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Fetèn</strong></th>
<th><strong>VSO</strong></th>
<th><strong>Plural</strong></th>
<th><strong>No Case</strong></th>
<th><strong>No T/A</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

3. *Èfkot in ion pa pae.*
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Fetèn</strong></th>
<th><strong>VSO</strong></th>
<th><strong>Plural</strong></th>
<th><strong>No Case</strong></th>
<th><strong>No T/A</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Èfkot in ion pa pae.</em></td>
<td>[ǝf.ˈkot ˈin ˈi.on pɑ ˈpɑ.e]</td>
<td>give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird</td>
<td>“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. *Wet atèf ante se oyo.*
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Fetèn</strong></th>
<th><strong>VSO</strong></th>
<th><strong>Plural</strong></th>
<th><strong>No Case</strong></th>
<th><strong>No T/A</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Wet atèf ante se oyo.</em></td>
<td>[ˈwet ˈɑ.tǝf ˈɑ.n.te se ˈo.jo]</td>
<td>steal-sg fox den of wolf</td>
<td>“The fox stole the wolf’s den.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. *Sèlkikèl paen u kusen.*
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Fetèn</strong></th>
<th><strong>VSO</strong></th>
<th><strong>Plural</strong></th>
<th><strong>No Case</strong></th>
<th><strong>No T/A</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Sèlkikèl paen u kusen.</em></td>
<td>[sǝl.ˈki.kǝl ˈpɑ.en u ˈku.sen]</td>
<td>land-pl bird-pl on branch-pl</td>
<td>“The birds are landing on the branches.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Syokèl iyè isèn a ul.* (happening now)
- *Syokèl nan isèn a ul.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.  *Onunt kuf moken.*
    non.past-eat-sg bear berry-pl
    “The bear is eating berries.”

2.  *Kèsyokèl isèn a ul.*
    past-swim-pl otter-pl in lake
    “The otters swam in the lake.”

3.  *Kèfkot in ion pa pae.*
    past-give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird
    “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4.  *Kwet atèf ante se oyo.*
    past-steal-sg fox den of wolf
    “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5.  *Osèlkikèl paen u kusen.*
    non.past-land-pl bird-pl on branch-pl
    “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- *Onunt iyè kuf moken.* (happening now)
- *Onunt nan kuf moken.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to [Decision Point 1](#) to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Mènunt kuf moken.** [mə.'nunt ˈkuf ˈmo.ken]  
   Imperfective-eat-sg bear berry-pl  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Lèsyokèl isèn a ul.** [lə.'syo.kəl ˈis.ən ə ˈul]  
   Perfective-swim-pl otter-pl in lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Lèfkot in ion pa pae.** [ləf.'kot ˈin ˈi.on pɑ ˈpɑ.e]  
   Perfective-give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Wet atèf ante se oyo.** [ˈwet ˈɑ.təf ˈɑn.te se ˈo.jo]  
   Perfective-steal-sg fox den of wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Mèsèlkikèl paen u kusen.** [mə.səl.kəl ˈpa.en u ˈku.sen]  
   Imperfective-land-pl bird-pl on branch-pl  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.  *Nunt kuf moken.*  
   [noun ‘kuhf ‘mo.ken]  
eat-sg bear berry-pl  
“The bear is eating berries.”

2.  *Syokèl isèn a siol.*  
   [syo.kèl  ‘is.èn  ā  ‘si.ól]  
swim-pl otter-pl in non.core-lake  
“The otters swam in the lake.”

3.  *Èfkot in ion pa sepae.*  
   [èf.kòt  ‘in  ‘i.on  pà  ‘se.‘pè]  
give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird  
“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4.  *Wet atèf ante seoyo.*  
   [wèt  ‘a.tf ‘àn.te  se.‘oyo]  
steal-sg fox den non.core-wolf  
“The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5.  *Sèlkikèl paen u sekusen.*  
   [sèl.kí.kèl  ‘pà.en  u  ‘se.kù.sèn]  
land-pl bird-pl on non.core-branch-pl  
“The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

*Syokèl iyè isèn a siol.*  
(happening now)

*Syokèl nan isèn a siol.*  
(happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Onunt kuf moken.** [ə.nunt ˈkuf ˈmo.ken]
   non.past-eat-sg bear berry-pl
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kèsyokèl isèn a siol.** [ka.ˈsyo.kǝl ˈis.ǝn ɑ ˈsi.ol]
   past-swim-pl otter-pl in non.core-lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Kèfkot in ion pa sepae.** [kǝf.ˈkot ˈin ˈi.on pɑ se.ˈpɑ.e]
   past-give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Kwet atèf ante seoyo.** [ˈkwet ˈɑ.tǝf ˈɑn.te se.ˈo.jo]
   past-steal-sg fox den non.core-wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Osèlkikèl paen u sekusen.** [o.sǝl.ˈki.kǝl ˈpɑ.en u se.ˈku.sen]
   non.past-land-pl bird-pl on non.core-branch-pl
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iyè** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Onunt iyè kuf moken.** (happening now)
- **Onunt nan kuf moken.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Mènunt kuf moken.** [ma.'nunt 'kuf 'mo.ken] imperfective-eat-sg bear berry-pl “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Lèsyokèl isèn a siol.** [lǝ.'syo.kǝl 'is.ǝn a 'si.ol] perfective-swim-pl otter-pl in non.core-lake “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Lèfkot in ion pa sepae.** [lǝf.ˈkot ˈin ˈi.on pɑ se.ˈpɑ.e] perfective-give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Wet atèf ante seoyo.** [wet ˈɑ.tǝf ˈɑn.te se.ˈo.jo] perfective-steal-sg fox den non.core-wolf “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Mèsèlkikèl paen u sekusen.** [ma.sǝl.ˈki.kǝl ˈpɑ.en u se.ˈku.sen] imperfective-land-pl bird-pl on non.core-branch-pl “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nunt kuf moken.*
   - [ˈnunt ˈkuf ˈmo.ken]
   - *The bear is eating berries."

2. *Syokèl isèn imol.*
   - [syo.køl ˈis.ən ˈi.mol]
   - *The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Èfkot in fèpae lion.*
   - [ǝf.ˈkøt ˈin fǝ.ˈpɑ.e ˈli.on]
   - *The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Wet atèf lante poyo.*
   - [ˈwɛt ˈɑ.tøf ˈlɑn.te ˈpo.jo]
   - *The fox stole the wolf’s den."

5. *Sèlkikèl paen engkusen.*
   - [søl.ki.køl ˈpa.en ɛŋ.ˈku.sun]
   - *The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide that context:

- *Syokèl iyè isèn imol.* (happening now)
- *Syokèl nan isèn imol.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Onunt kuf moken.** 
   [o.ˈnunt ˈkuf ˈmo.ken]  
   non.past-eat-sg bear acc-berry-pl  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kèsyokèl isèn imol.** 
   [kə.ˈsyo.kəl ˈis.ən ˈi.mol]  
   past-swim-pl otter-pl loc-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Kèfkot in fèpae lion.** 
   [kəf.ˈkot ˈin fə.ˈpɑ.e ˈli.on]  
   past-give-sg mouse dat-bird acc-seed-pl  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Kwet atèf lante poyo.** 
   [ˈkwet ˈɑ.təf ˈlɑn.te ˈpo.jo]  
   past-steal-sg fox acc-den gen-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Osèlkikèl paen engkusen.** 
   [o.səl.ˈki.kəl ˈpɑ.en eŋ.ˈku.sen]  
   non.past-land-pl bird-pl loc-branch-pl  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iyè** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Onunt iyè kuf moken.** (happening now)  
- **Onunt nan kuf moken.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Mènunt kuf moken.* [mǝ.ˈnunt ˈkuf ˈmo.ken]  
   non.past-eat-sg bear acc-berry-pl  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Lèsyokèl isèn imol.* [lǝ.ˈsyo.kǝl ˈis.ǝn ˈi.mol]  
   past-swim-pl otter-pl loc-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Lèfkot in fèpae lion.* [lǝf.ˈkot ˈin fǝ.ˈpɑ.e ˈli.on]  
   past-give-sg mouse dat-bird acc-seed-pl  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wet atèf lante poyo.* [ˈwet ˈɑ.tǝf ˈlɑn.te ˈpo.jo]  
   past-steal-sg fox acc-den gen-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

   non.past-land-pl bird-pl loc-branch-pl  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nunt kofete moke.*
   - [nunt ko.'fe.te 'mo.ke]
   - eat-sg bears-sg berries
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Syokèl is a ule.*
   - [syo.kål 'is a 'u.le]
   - swim-pl otters in lakes-sg
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Èfkot ine io pa pite.*
   - [ǝf.ˈkot ˈi.ne ˈi.o pɑ ˈpi.te]
   - give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wet tafe èntite se yute.*
   - [ˈwet ˈtɑ.fe ǝn.ˈti.te se ˈju.te]
   - steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg of wolves-sg
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sèlkikèl pae u kuse.*
   - [sǝl.ˈki.kǝl ˈpɑ.e u ˈku.se]
   - land-pl birds on branches
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Syokèl iyè is a ule.* (happening now)
- *Syokèl nan is a ule.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Onunt kofete moke.**  
   [o.'nunt ko.'fe.te ˈmo.ke]  
   non.past-eat-sg bears-sg berries  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kēsyokèl is a ule.**  
   [kə.'syo.kəl ˈis ɑ ˈu.le]  
   past-swim-pl otters in lakes-sg  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Kèfkot ine io pa pite.**  
   [kəf.kot ˈi.ne ˈi.o pa ˈpi.te]  
   past-give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Kwet tafe èntite se yute.**  
   [ˈkwet ˈtɑ.fe ǝn.ˈti.te se ˈju.te]  
   past-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg of wolves-sg  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Osèlkikèl pae u kuse.**  
   [o.sal.ˈki.kəl ˈpɑ.e u ˈku.se]  
   non.past-land-pl birds on branches  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like iyè (“now”) and nan (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Onunt iyè kofete moke.**  
  (happening now)

- **Onunt nan kofete moke.**  
  (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Mènunt kofete moke.** [ma.'nunt ko.'fe.te 'mo.ke]
   imperfective-eat-sg bears-sg berries
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Lèsyokèl is a ule.** [lǝ.'syo.kǝl 'is a 'u.le]
   perfective-swim-pl otters in lakes-sg
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Lèfkot ine io pa pite.** [lǝf.ˈkot ˈi.ne ˈi.o pɑ ˈpi.te]
   perfective-give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Wet tafe èntite se yute.** [ˈwet ˈtɑ.fe an.'ti.te se ˈju.te]
   perfective-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg of wolves-sg
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Mèsèlkikèl pae u kuse.** [mǝ.sǝl.ˈki.kǝl ˈpɑ.e u ˈku.se]
   imperfective-land-pl birds on branches
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Nunt kofete moke.**
   
   *Nunt ko.fe.te mo.ke*
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Syokèl is a seule.**
   
   *Syo.kəl i.s a seul.e*
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Èfkot ine io pa sepite.**
   
   *Èf.ko.t i.ne i.o pa se.pi.te*
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Wet tafe èntite seyute.**
   
   *Wet ‘ta.fe èn.ti.te se.iu.te*
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Sèlkikèl pae u sekuse.**
   
   *Sèl.ki.kəl ‘pæ.e u se.ku.se*
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **iyè** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Syokèl iyè is a seule.** (happening now)
- **Syokèl nan is a seule.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Onunt kofete moke.**
   - translating: [o.'nunt ko.'fe.te ˈmo.ke]
   - non.past-eat-sg bears-sg berries
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kèsyokèl is a seule.**
   - translating: [kə.'syo.kəl ˈis ɑ se.'u.le]
   - past-swim-pl otters in non.core-lakes-sg
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Kèfkot ine io pa sepite.**
   - translating: [kəf.ˈkot ˈi.ne ˈi.o pɑ se.ˈpi.te]
   - past-give-sg mice-sg seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Kwet tafe èntite seyute.**
   - translating: [ˈkwet ˈtɑ.fe ən.ˈti.te se.ˈju.te]
   - past-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Osèlkikèl pae u sekuse.**
   - translating: [o.sal.ˈki.kǝl ˈpɑ.e u se.ˈku.se]
   - non.past-land-pl birds on non.core-branches
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **iyè** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Onunt iyè kofete moke.** (happening now)
- **Onunt nan kofete moke.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
**Fetèn/VSO/Singular/Two Cases/Aspect**

You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Mènunt kofete moke.*  
   *imperfective-eat-sg bears-sg berries*  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Lèsyokèl is a seule.*  
   *perfective-swim-pl otters in non.core-lakes-sg*  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

   *perfective-give-sg mice-sg seeds to non.core-birds-sg*  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wet tafe èntite seyute.*  
   *perfective-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg*  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Mèsèlkikèl pae u sekuse.*  
   *imperfective-land-pl birds on non.core-branches*  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nunt kofete moke.*
   eat-sg bears-sg acc-berries
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Syokèl is emule.*
   swim-pl otters loc-lakes-sg
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Èfkot ine fèpite lio.*
   give-sg mice-sg dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wet tafe lèntite pyute.*
   steal-sg foxes-sg acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sèlkikèl pae engkuse.*
   land-pl birds loc-branches
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Syokèl iyè is emule.* (happening now)
- *Syokèl nan is emule.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Onunt kofete moke.*
   [o.'nunt ko.'fe.te 'mo.ke]
   non.past-eat-sg bears-sg acc-berries
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kèsyokèl is emule.*
   [kǝ.'sy.o.kǝl ˈis e.mu.le]
   past-swim-pl otters loc-lakes-sg
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

   [kǝf.ˈkot ˈi.ne fǝ.ˈpi.te ˈli.o]
   past-give-sg mice-sg dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Kwet tafe lèntite pyute.*
   [ˈkwet ˈtɑ.fe lǝn.ˈti.te ˈpju.te]
   past-steal-sg foxes-sg acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Osèlkipèl pae engkuse.*
   [o.sǝl.ˈki.kǝl ˈpɑ.e eŋ.ˈku.se]
   non.past-land-pl birds loc-branches
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *iyè* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

*Onunt iyè kofete moke.*
  (happening now)

*Onunt nan kofete moke.*
  (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.  *Mènunt kofete moke.* [ma.nunt ko.te mo.ke]  
   imperfective-eat-sg bears-sg acc-berries  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2.  *Lèsyokèl is emule.* [lǝ.syokǝl ˈis e.mu.le]  
   perfective-swim-pl otters loc-lakes-sg 
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3.  *Lèfkot ine fèpite lio.* [lǝf.kot ˈi.ne ˈpi.te ˈli.o]  
   perfective-give-sg mice-sg dat-birds-sg acc-seeds  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4.  *Wet tafe lèntite pyute.* [wet ˈta.fe lan.ˈti.te ˈpju.te]  
   perfective-steal-sg foxes-sg acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5.  *Mèsèlkikèl pae engkuse.* [mA.sal.ki.kǝl ˈpa.e eŋ.ˈku.se]  
   imperfective-land-pl birds loc-branches  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve muogi num.*
   “The bear is eating berries.”
2. *Kiza vul af vozyo.*
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. *Zhın ikhu paki pa żheko.*
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. *Adaf voyu se ati wieke.*
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. *Paki kuzi u sieki.*
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Kiza vul af izhe vozyo.* (happening now)
- *Kiza vul af nan vozyo.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve muogi nuta.*
   bear berry eat-non.past
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza vul af ozyuoge.*
   otter lake in swim-past
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin ikhu paki pa ekuoge.*
   mouse seed bird to give-past
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf voyu se ati wekiege.*
   fox wolf of den steal-past
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kuzi u sekida.*
   bird branch on land-non.past
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

\[
\begin{align*}
Kuve muogi izhe nuta. & \quad \text{(happening now)} \\
Kuve muogi nan nuta. & \quad \text{(will happen then)}
\end{align*}
\]

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.  
   **Kuve muogi nume.**
   bear berry eat-imperfective
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2.  
   **Kiza vul af ozyuolo.**
   otter lake in swim-perfective
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3.  
   **Zhin ikhu paki pa ekuolo.**
   mouse seed bird to give-perfective
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4.  
   **Adaf voyu se ati wekielo.**
   fox wolf of den steal-perfective
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5.  
   **Paki kuzi u sekime.**
   bird branch on land-imperfective
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.  *Kuve muogi num.*  
   bear berry eat  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2.  *Kiza vuso af vozyo.*  
   otter lake-non.core in swim  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3.  *Zhin ikhu pakizo pa zheko.*  
   mouse seed bird-non.core to give  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4.  *Adaf oyuzo ati wieke.*  
   fox wolf-non.core den steal  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5.  *Paki kuzizo u sieki.*  
   bird branch-non.core on land  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Kiza vuso af izhe vozyo.*  
  (happening now)

- *Kiza vuso af nan vozyo.*  
  (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve muogi nuta.*
   
   bear berry eat-non.past
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza vuso af ozyuoge.*
   
   otter lake-non.core in swim-past
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin ikhu pakizo pa ekuoge.*
   
   mouse seed bird-non.core to give-past
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf oyuzo ati wekiege.*
   
   fox wolf-non.core den steal-past
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kuzizo u sekida.*
   
   bird branch-non.core on land-non.past
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- *Kuve muogi izhe nuta.* (happening now)
- *Kuve muogi nan nuta.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve muogi nume.*
   
   bear berry eat-imperfective
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza vuso af ozyuolo.*
   
   otter lake-non.core in swim-perfective
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin ikhu pakizo pa ekuolo.*
   
   mouse seed bird-non.core to give-perfective
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf oyuzo ati wekielo.*
   
   fox wolf-non.core den steal-perfective
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kuzizo u sekime.*
   
   bird branch-non.core on land-imperfective
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve mogike num.*
   - Bear berry-acc eat
   - "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kiza vuma vozyo.*
   - Otter lake-loc swim
   - "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zhin ikhuke pakivo zheko.*
   - Mouse seed-acc bird-dat give
   - "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adaf oyukho atike wieke.*
   - Fox wolf-gen den-acc steal
   - "The fox stole the wolf’s den."

5. *Paki kuzima sieki.*
   - Bird branch-loc land
   - "The birds are landing on the branches."

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide that context:

- *Kiza vuma izhe vozyo.* (happening now)
- *Kiza vuma nan vozyo.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuve mogike nuta.**
   
   bear berry-acc eat-non.past
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kiza vuma ozyuoge.**
   
   otter lake-loc swim-past
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Zhin ikhuke pakivo ekuoge.**
   
   mouse seed-acc bird-dat give-past
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adaf oyukho atike wekiege.**
   
   fox wolf-gen den-acc steal-past
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paki kuzima sekida.**
   
   bird branch-loc land-non.past
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **izhe** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kuve mogike izhe nuta.** (happening now)
- **Kuve mogike nan nuta.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve mogike nume.*
   - *Kuve mogike nume.*
   - bear berry-acc eat-imperfective
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza vuma ozyuolo.*
   - *Kiza vuma ozyuolo.*
   - otter lake-loc swim-perfective
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin ikhuke pakivo ekuolo.*
   - *Zhin ikhuke pakivo ekuolo.*
   - mouse seed-acc bird-dat give-perfective
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf oyukho atike wekielo.*
   - *Adaf oyukho atike wekielo.*
   - fox wolf-gen den-acc steal-perfective
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kuzima sekime.*
   - *Paki kuzima sekime.*
   - bird branch-loc land-imperfective
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve umuogi tienum.*
   - [ku.ve u.mu.o.gi tie.num]
   - bear pl-berry sg-eat
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Ukiza vul af koluozyo.*
   - [u.ki.za vul af ko.luo.zjo]
   - pl-otter lake in pl-swim
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin unikhu paki pa tieko.*
   - [ʒi.n u.ni.xu pa.ki pa tie.ko]
   - mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf voyu se ati tewieke.*
   - [ɑ.daf vo.ju se ɑ.ti te.wie.ke]
   - fox wolf of den sg-steal
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Upaki ukuzi u kosieki.*
   - [u.pa.ki u ku.zi u ko.sie.ki]
   - pl-bird pl-branch on pl-land
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Ukiza vul af izhe koluozyo.* (happening now)
- *Ukiza vul af nan koluozyo.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuve umuogi tenuta.**
   bear pl-berry sg-eat-non.past
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Ukiza vul af kolozyuoge.**
   pl-otter lake in pl-swim-past
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Zhin unikhu paki pa tekuoge.**
   mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give-past
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adaf voyu se ati tewekiege.**
   fox wolf of den sg-steal-past
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Upaki ukuzi u kosekida.**
   pl-bird pl-branch on pl-land-non.past
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **izhe** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kuve umuogi izhe tenuta.** (happening now)
- **Kuve umuogi nan tenuta.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve umuogi tenume.* [ˈku.ve u.ˈmuo.gi te.ˈnu.me]
   bear pl-berry sg-eat-imperfective
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Ukiza vul af kolozyuolo.* [u.ˈki.za ˈvul af ko.lo.ˈzu.o.lo]
   pl-otter lake in pl-swim-perfective
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin unikhu paki pa tekuolo.* [ˈʒin u.ˈni.xu ˈpa.ki pa te.ˈkuo.lo]
   mouse pl-seed bird to sg-give-perfective
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf voyu se ati tewekielo.* [ˈɑ.dɑf ˈvo.ju se ˈɑ.ti te.we.ˈkie.lo]
   fox wolf of den sg-steal-perfective
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Upaki ukuzi u kosekime.* [u.ˈpa.ki u.ˈku.zi u ko.se.ˈki.me]
   pl-bird pl-branch on pl-land-imperfective
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuve umuogi tienum.**
   bear pl-berry sg-eat
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Ukiza vuso af koluozyo.**
   pl-otter lake-non.core in pl-swim
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Zhin unikhu pakizo pa tieko.**
   mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adaf oyuzo ati tewieke.**
   fox wolf-non.core den sg-steal
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Upaki ukuzizo u kosieki.**
   pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **izhe** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide that context:

1. **Ukiza vuso af izhe koluozyo.**
   (happening now)

2. **Ukiza vuso af nan koluozyo.**
   (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve umuogi tenuta.*
   - [ku.ve u.mu.gi te.nu.ta]
   - bear pl-berry sg-eat-non.past
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Ukiza vuso af kolozyuoge.*
   - [u. ki.za vu.so af ko.lo.zjuo.ge]
   - pl-otter lake-non.core in pl-swim-past
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin uniku pu pakizo pa tekuoge.*
   - [ʒi.n u.ni.xu pa.ki.zo pa te.kuo.ge]
   - mouse pl-seed bird-non.core to sg-give-past
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf oyuzo ati tewekiege.*
   - [ɑ.daf o.ju.zo ɑ.ti te.we.kie.ge]
   - fox wolf-non.core den sg-steal-past
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Upaki ukuuzizo u kosekida.*
   - [u. pa.ki u.ku.zi.zo u ko.se.ki.da]
   - pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land-non.past
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- *Kuve umuogi izhe tenuta.* (happening now)
- *Kuve umuogi nan tenuta.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

5. *Upaki ukuzizo u kosekime.* [u.ˈpa.ki u.ˈku.ˈzi.zo u ko.se.ˈki.me] pl-bird pl-branch-non.core on pl-land-imperfective “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve umogike tienum.*
   bear pl-berry-acc sg-eat
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Ukiza vuma koluozyo.*
   pl-otter lake-loc pl-swim
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin unikhuke pakivo tieko.*
   mouse pl-seed-acc bird-dat sg-give
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf oyukho atike tewieke.*
   fox wolf-gen den-acc sg-steal
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Upaki ukuzima kosieki.*
   pl-bird pl-branch-loc pl-land
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Ukiza vuma izhe koluozyo.* (happening now)
- *Ukiza vuma nan koluozyo.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuve umogike tenuta.**
   - *Kuve umogike tenuta.*
   - bear pl-berry-acc sg-eat-non.past
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Ukiza vuma kolozyuoge.**
   - *Ukiza vuma kolozyuoge.*
   - pl-otter lake-loc pl-swim-past
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Zhin unikhuke pakivo tekuoge.**
   - *Zhin unikhuke pakivo tekuoge.*
   - mouse pl-seed-acc bird-dat sg-give-past
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adaf oyukho atike tewekiege.**
   - *Adaf oyukho atike tewekiege.*
   - fox wolf-gen den-acc sg-steal-past
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Upaki ukuzima kosekida.**
   - *Upaki ukuzima kosekida.*
   - pl-bird pl-branch-loc pl-land-non.past
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **izhe** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- Kuve umogike izhe tenuta.
  - (happening now)

- Kuve umogike nan tenuta.
  - (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**
You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuve umogike tenume.**
   bear pl-berry-acc sg-eat-imperfective
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Ukiza vuma kolozyuolo.**
   pl-otter lake-loc pl-swim-perfective
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Zhin unikhuke pakivo tekuolo.**
   mouse pl-seed-acc bird-dat sg-give-perfective
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adaf oyukho atike tewekielo.**
   fox wolf-gen den-acc sg-steal-perfective
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Upaki ukuzima kosekime.**
   pl-bird pl-branch-loc pl-land-imperfective
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Iguve muogi tienum.*  
   `sg-bears berries sg-eat`  
   “[The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza ivul af koluozyo.*  
   `otters sg-lakes in pl-swim`  
   “[The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Izhin ikhu ibaki pa tieko.*  
   `sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give`  
   “[The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tadaf tuoyu se tati tewieke.*  
   `sg-foxes sg-wolves of sg-dens sg-steal`  
   “[The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kuzi u kosieki.*  
   `birds branches on pl-land`  
   “[The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Kiza ivul af izhe koluozyo.*  
  (happening now)

- *Kiza ivul af nan koluozyo.*  
  (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Iguve muogi tenuta.** [iˈgu.veˈmuo.gi te.ˈnu.ta]  
   sg-bears berries sg-eat-non.past  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kiza ivul af kolozyuoge.** [ˈki.zaˈi.vul af ko.lo.ˈzjuo.ge]  
   otters sg-lakes in pl-swim-past  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Izhin ikhu ibaki pa tekuoge.** [ˈi.ʒinˈi.xu i.ˈbɑ.ki pa te.ˈkuo.ge]  
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give-past  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Tadaf tuoyu se tati tewekiege.** [ˈtɑ.dɑfˈtuo.ju se ˈtɑ.ti te.we.ˈkie.ge]  
   sg-foxes sg-wolves of sg-dens sg-steal-past  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paki kuzi u kosekida.** [ˈpɑ.kiˈku.zi u ko.se.ˈki.dɑ]  
   birds branches on pl-land-non.past  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **izhe** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Iguve muogi izhe tenuta.** (happening now)  
  Iguve muogi nan tenuta. (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**
You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Iguve muogi tenume.* [i.gu.veˈmuo.gi te.ˈnu.me] 
   sg-bears berries sg-eat-imperfective
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza ivul af kolozyuolo.* [ki.zɑˈi.vul af ko.lo.ˈzjuo.lo] 
   otters sg-lakes in pl-swim-perfective
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Izhin ikhu ibaki pa tekuolo.* [ˈi.zhin ˈi.xu i.ˈbɑ.ki pɑ te.ˈkuo.lo] 
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds to sg-give-perfective
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tadaf tuoyu se tati tewekielo.* [ˈtɑ.dɑf ˈtuo.ju se ˈtɑ.ti te.ˈwe.ˈkie.lo] 
   sg-foxes sg-wolves of sg-dens sg-steal-perfective
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kuzi u kosekime.* [ˈpa.ki ku.zi u ko.se.ˈki.me] 
   birds branches on pl-land-imperfective
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Iguve muogi tienum.*  
   sg-bears berries sg-eat  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza ivuso af koluozyo.*  
   otters sg-lakes-non.core in pl-swim  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Izhin ikhu ibakizo pa tieko.*  
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tadaf toyuzo tati tewieke.*  
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-non.core sg-dens sg-steal  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kuzizo u kosieki.*  
   birds branches-non.core on pl-land  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Kiza ivuso af izhe koluozyo.* (happening now)
- *Kiza ivuso af nan koluozyo.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Iguve muogi tenuta.* [i.ˈgu.ve ˈmuo.gi te.ˈnu.ta]
   sg-bears berries sg-eat-non.past
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza ivuso af kolozyuoge.* [ki.za i.ˈvu.so af ko.lo.ˈzjuo.ge]
   otters sg-lakes-non.core in pl-swim-past
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Izhin ikhu ibakizo pa tekuoge.* [ˈi.ʒin ˈi.xu i.ba.ˈki.zo pɑ te.ˈkuo.ge]
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give-past
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tadaf toyuzo tati tewekiege.* [ˈtɑ.dɑf to.ˈju.zo ˈtɑ.ti te.we.ˈkie.ge]
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-non.core sg-dens sg-steal-past
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kuzizo u kosekida.* [ˈpɑ.ki ku.ˈzi.zo u ko.se.ˈki.dɑ]
   birds branches-non.core on pl-land-non.past
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- *Iguve muogi izhe tenuta.* (happening now)
- *Iguve muogi nan tenuta.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Iguve muogi tenume.*  
   [i.gu.ve muo.gi te.nu.me]  
   sg-bears berries sg-eat-imperfective  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza ivuso of kolozyuolo.*  
   [ki.za i.vu.so af ko.lo.'zjuo.lo]  
   otters sg-lakes-non.core in pl-swim-perfective  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Izhin ikhu ibakizo pa tekuolo.*  
   [i.zin ixu i.bak.iz.o pa te.kuo.lo]  
   sg-mice seeds sg-birds-non.core to sg-give-perfective  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

   [ta.daf to.yu.zo ta.ti te.wel.o]  
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-non.core sg-dens sg-steal-perfective  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kuzizo u kosekime.*  
   [pa.ki ku.zi.zo u ko.se.ki.me]  
   birds branches-non.core on pl-land-imperfective  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Iguve mogike tienum.*
   - *i.ˈgu.ve mo.ˈgi.ke ˈtie.num*
   - sg-bears berries-acc sg-eat
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza ivuma koluozyo.*
   - *ki.za i.ˈvu.ma ko.ˈlu.o.zjo*
   - otters sg-lakes-loc pl-swim
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Izhin ikhuke ibakivo tieko.*
   - *ˈi.ʒin i.ˈxu.ke i.bɑ.ˈki.vo ˈtie.ko*
   - sg-mice seeds-acc sg-birds-dat sg-give
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Tadaf toyukho tatike tewieke.*
   - *ˈtɑ.dɑf to.ˈju.xo tɑ.ˈti.ke te.ˈwie.ke*
   - sg-foxes sg-wolves-gen sg-dens-acc sg-steal
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kuzima kosieki.*
   - *ˈpɑ.ki ku.ˈzi.mɑ ko.ˈsie.ki*
   - birds branches-loc pl-land
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Kiza ivuma izhe koluozyo.* (happening now)
- *Kiza ivuma nan koluozyo.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Iguve mogike tenuta.* [i.ˈgu.ve mo.ˈgi.ke te.ˈnu.ta]  
   sg-bears berries-acc sg-eat-non.past  
   “The bear is eating berries.”
2. *Kiza ivuma kolozyuoge.* [ki.za i.ˈvu.mɑ ko.lo.ˈzju.o.ge]  
   otters sg-lakes-loc pl-swim-past  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. *Izhin ikhuke ibakivo tekuoge.* [ˈi.ʒin i.ˈxu.ke i.bɑ.ˈki.vo te.ˈkuo.ge]  
   sg-mice seeds-acc sg-birds-dat sg-give-past  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. *Tadaf toyukho tatike tewekiege.* [ˈtɑ.dɑf to.ˈju.xo tɑ.ˈti.ke te.we.ˈkie.ge]  
   sg-foxes sg-wolves-gen sg-dens-acc sg-steal-past  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. *Paki kuzima kosekida.* [ˈpɑ.ki ku.ˈzi.mɑ ko.se.ˈki.dɑ]  
   birds branches-loc pl-land-non.past  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

*Iguve mogike izhe tenuta.* (happening now)  
*Iguve mogike nan tenuta.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Iguve mogike tenume.* [iˈgu.ve mo.ˈgi.ke te.ˈnu.me]  
   sg-bears berries-acc sg-eat-imperfective  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza ivuma kolozyuolo.* [ˈki.za i.ˈvu.mɑ ko.lo.ˈzju.o.lo]  
   otters sg-lakes-loc pl-swim-perfective  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Izhin ikhuke ibakivo tekuolo.* [ˈi.ʒin i.ˈxu.ke i.bɑ.ˈki.vo te.ˈkuo.lo]  
   sg-mice seeds-acc sg-birds-dat sg-give-perfective  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

   sg-foxes sg-wolves-gen sg-dens-acc sg-steal-perfective  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kuzima kosekime.* [pa.ki ku.ˈzi.ma ko.se.ˈki.me]  
   birds branches-loc pl-land-imperfective  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuve num muogi.**  
   bear eat berry  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kiza vozyo af vul.**  
   otter swim in lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Zhin zheko ikhu pa paki.**  
   mouse give seed to bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adaf wieke ati se voyu.**  
   fox steal den of wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paki sieki u kuzi.**  
   bird land on branch  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **izhe** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Kiza vozyo izhe af vul.** (happening now)
- **Kiza vozyo nan af vul.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuve unum muogi.**
   
   bear non.past-eat berry
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kiza kevozyo af vul.**
   
   otter past-swim in lake
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Zhin kezheko ikhu pa paki.**
   
   mouse past-give seed to bird
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adaf kewieke ati se voyu.**
   
   fox past-steal den of wolf
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paki uzieki u kuzi.**
   
   bird non.past-land on branch
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **izhe** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kuve unum izhe muogi.** (happening now)
- **Kuve unum nan muogi.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve mienum muogi.*  
   bear imperfective-eat berry  
   "The bear is eating berries."

2. *Kiza oluozyo af vul.*  
   otter perfective-swim in lake  
   "The otters swam in the lake."

3. *Zhin olieko ikhu pa paki.*  
   mouse perfective-give seed to bird  
   "The mouse gave the bird seeds."

4. *Adaf owieke ati se voyu.*  
   fox perfective-steal den of wolf  
   "The fox stole the wolf’s den."

5. *Paki mezieki u kuzi.*  
   bird imperfective-land on branch  
   "The birds are landing on the branches."

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuve num muogi.**
   - bear eat berry
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kiza vozyo af sivul.**
   - otter swim in non.core-lake
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Zhin zheko ikhu pa sibaki.**
   - mouse give seed to non.core-bird
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adaf wieke ati sivoyu.**
   - fox steal den non.core-wolf
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paki sieki u siguzi.**
   - bird land on non.core-branch
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **izhe** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Kiza vozyo izhe af sivul.** (happening now)
- **Kiza vozyo nan af sivul.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve unum muogi.*
   - bear non.past-eat berry
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza kevozyo af sivul.*
   - otter past-swim in non.core-lake
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin kezheko ikhu pa sibaki.*
   - mouse past-give seed to non.core-bird
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf kewieke ati sivoyu.*
   - fox past-steal den non.core-wolf
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki uzieki u siguzi.*
   - bird non.past-land on non.core-branch
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- *Kuve unum izhe muogi.* (happening now)
- *Kuve unum nan muogi.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve mienum muogi.*  
   [ˈku.ve ˈmie.num ˈmuo.gi]  
   bear imperfective-eat berry  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza oluozyo af sivul.*  
   [ˈki.zɑ o.ˈluo.zjo ɑf ˈsi.vul]  
   otter perfective-swim in non.core-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin olieko ikhu pa sibaki.*  
   [ˈʒin o.ˈlie.ko ˈi.xu pɑ si.ˈbɑ.ki]  
   mouse perfective-give seed to non.core-bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf owieke ati sivoyu.*  
   [ˈɑ.dɑf o.ˈwie.ke ˈɑ.ti si.ˈvo.ju]  
   fox perfective-steal den non.core-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki mezieki u siguzi.*  
   [ˈpɑ.ki me.ˈzie.ki u si.ˈgu.zi]  
   bird imperfective-land on non.core-branch  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve num emuogi.*
   - Bear eat acc-berry
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza vozyo ivul.*
   - Otter swim loc-lake
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin zheko fobaki likhu.*
   - Mouse give dat-bird acc-seed
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf wieke lati obuoyu.*
   - Fox steal acc-den gen-wolf
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki sieki ikuzi.*
   - Bird land loc-branch
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Kiza vozyo izhe ivul.* (happening now)
- *Kiza vozyo nan ivul.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuve unum emuogi.**
   bear non.past-eat acc-berry
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kiza kevozyo ivul.**
   otter past-swim loc-lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Zhin kezheko fobaki likhu.**
   mouse past-give dat-bird acc-seed
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adaf kewieke lati obuoyu.**
   fox past-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paki uzieki ikuzi.**
   bird non.past-land loc-branch
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **izhe** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kuve unum izhe emuogi.** (happening now)
- **Kuve unum nan emuogi.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**
You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve mienum emuogi.*
   
   bear imperfective-eat acc-berry
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza oluozyo ivul.*
   
   otter perfective-swim loc-lake
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin olieko fobaki likhu.*
   
   mouse perfective-give dat-bird acc-seed
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf owieke lati obuoyu.*
   
   fox perfective-steal acc-den gen-wolf
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki mezieki ikuzi.*
   
   bird imperfective-land loc-branch
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve tienum muogin.*
   bear sg-eat berry-pl
   “The bear is eating berries.”
2. *Kizan koluozyo af vul.*
   otter-pl pl-swim in lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. *Zhin tieko ikhun pa paki.*
   mouse sg-give seed-pl to bird
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. *Adaf tewieke ati se voyu.*
   fox sg-steal den of wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. *Pakin kosieki u kuzin.*
   bird-pl pl-land on branch-pl
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Kizan koluozyo izhe af vul.* (happening now)
- *Kizan koluozyo nan af vul.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve tunum muogin.*
   bear sg-non.past-eat berry-pl
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kizan kogevozyo af vul.*
   otter-pl pl-past-swim in lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin tegezheko ikhun pa paki.*
   mouse sg-past-give seed-pl to bird
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf tegewieke ati se voyu.*
   fox sg-past-steal den of wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pakin koluzieki u kuzin.*
   bird-pl pl-non.past-land on branch-pl
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- *Kuve tunum izhe muogin.* (happening now)
- *Kuve tunum nan muogin.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**
You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve temienum muogin.* [ˈku.ve te.ˈmie.num ˈmuo.gin]
   bear sg-imperf ective-eat berry-pl
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kizan kololuzyo af vul.* [ˈki.zɑn ko.lo.ˈluo.zjo ɑf ˈvul]
   otter-pl pl-perfective-swim in lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin teolieko ikhun pa paki.* [ˈʒin te.o.ˈlie.ko ˈi.xun pɑ ˈpɑ.ki]
   mouse sg-perfective-give seed-pl to bird
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf teowieke ati se voyu.* [ˈɑ.dɑf te.o.ˈwie.ke ˈɑ.ti se ˈvo.ju]
   fox sg-perfective-steal den of wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pakin komezieki u kuzin.* [ˈpɑ.kin ko.me.ˈzie.ki u ˈku.zin]
   bird-pl pl-imperf ective-land on branch-pl
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve tienum muogin.*  
   bear sg-eat berry-pl  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kizan koluozyo af sivul.*  
   otter-pl pl-swim in non.core-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin tieko ikhun pa sibaki.*  
   mouse sg-give seed-pl to non.core-bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf tewieke ati sivoyu.*  
   fox sg-steal den non.core-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pakin kosieki u siguzin.*  
   bird-pl pl-land on non.core-branch-pl  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Kizan koluozyo izhe af sivul.* (happening now)
- *Kizan koluozyo nan af sivul.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuve tunum muogin.*  
   bear sg-non.past-eat berry-pl  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kizan kogevozyo af sivul.*  
   otter-pl pl-past-swim in non.core-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhin tegezheko ikhun pa sibaki.*  
   mouse sg-past-give seed-pl to non.core-bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adaf tegewieke ati sivoyu.*  
   fox sg-past-steal den non.core-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Pakin koluzieki u siguzin.*  
   bird-pl pl-non.past-land on non.core-branch-pl  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

*Kuve tunum izhe muogin.* (happening now)  
*Kuve tunum nan muogin.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuve temienum muogin.** [ku.ve te.mie.num ˈmuo.gin]
   bear sg-imperfective-eat berry-pl
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kizan kololuzyo af sivul.** [ki.zan ko.lo.ˈluo.zjo ɑf ˈsi.vul]
   otter-pl pl-perfective-swim in non.core-lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Zhin teolieko ikhun pa sibaki.** [ʒin te.o.ˈlie.ko ˈi.xun pɑ si.ˈbɑ.ki]
   mouse sg-perfective-give seed-pl to non.core-bird
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adaf teowieke ati sivoyu.** [ɑ.daf te.o.ˈwie.ke ˈɑ.ti si.ˈvo.ju]
   fox sg-perfective-steal den non.core-wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pakin komezieki u siguzin.** [pa.kin ko.me.ˈzie.ki u si.ˈgu.zin]
   bird-pl pl-imperfective-land on non.core-branch-pl
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuve tienum emuogin.**  
   bear sg-eat acc-berry-pl  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kizan koluozyo ivul.**  
   otter-pl pl-swim loc-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Zhin tieko fobaki likhun.**  
   mouse sg-give dat-bird acc-seed-pl  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adaf tewieke lati obuoyu.**  
   fox sg-steal acc-den gen-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pakin kosieki ikuzin.**  
   bird-pl pl-land loc-branch-pl  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **izhe** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Kizan koluozyo izhe ivul.** (happening now)
- **Kizan koluozyo nan ivul.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuve tunum emuogin.**
   
   *bear sg-non.past-eat acc-berry-pl*
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kizan kogevozyo ivul.**
   
   *otter-pl pl-past-swim loc-lake*
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Zhin tegezheko fobaki likhun.**
   
   *mouse sg-past-give dat-bird acc-seed-pl*
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adaf tegewieke lati obuoyu.**
   
   *fox sg-past-steal acc-den gen-wolf*
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Pakin koluzieki ikuzin.**
   
   *bird-pl pl-non.past-land loc-branch-pl*
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **izhe** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kuve tunum izhe emuogin.** (happening now)
- **Kuve tunum nan emuogin.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

5. *Pakin komezieki ikuzin.* [ˈpa.kin ko.me.ˈzie.ki i.ˈku.zin] bird-pl pl-imperfective-land loc-branch-pl “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**
You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Kuviedi tienum muogi.*
   bears-sg sg-eat berries
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Kiza koluozyo af vuli.*
   otters pl-swim in lakes-sg
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zhini tieko ikhu pa pakidi.*
   mice-sg sg-give seeds to birds-sg
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Adavi tewieke atidi se oyudi.*
   foxes-sg sg-steal dens-sg of wolves-sg
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Paki kosieki u kuzi.*
   birds pl-land on branches
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Kiza koluozyo izhe af vuli.* (happening now)
- *Kiza koluozyo nan af vuli.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.  *Kuviedi tunum muogi.*  
   bears-sg sg-non.past-eat berries
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2.  *Kiza kogevozyo af vuli.*  
   otters pl-past-swim in lakes-sg
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3.  *Zhini tegezheko ikhu pa pakidi.*  
   mice-sg sg-past-give seeds to birds-sg
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4.  *Adavi tegewieke atidi se oyudi.*  
   foxes-sg sg-past-steal dens-sg of wolves-sg
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5.  *Paki koluzieki u kuzi.*  
   birds pl-non.past-land on branches
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *izhe* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide more specificity:

- *Kuviedi tunum izhe muogi.*  
  (happening now)
- *Kuviedi tunum nan muogi.*  
  (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Kuviedi temienum muogi.</strong></td>
<td>[ku.ˈvie.di te.ˈmie.num ˈmuo.gi]</td>
<td><strong>bears-sg sg-imperfective-eat berries</strong></td>
<td>“The bear is eating berries.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Kiza kololuozyo af vuli.</strong></td>
<td>[ki.za ko.lo.ˈluo.zjo af ˈvu.li]</td>
<td><strong>otters pl-perfective-swim in lakes-sg</strong></td>
<td>“The otters swam in the lake.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Zhini teolieko ikhu pa pakidi.</strong></td>
<td>[ˈʒi.ni te.o.ˈlie.ko ˈi.xu pɑ ˈpa.ki.di]</td>
<td><strong>mice-sg sg-perfective-give seeds to birds-sg</strong></td>
<td>“The mouse gave the bird seeds.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Adavi teowieke atidi se oyudi.</strong></td>
<td>[ɑ.ˈdɑ.vi te.o.ˈwie.ke a.ˈti.di se o.ˈju.di]</td>
<td><strong>foxes-sg sg-perfective-steal dens-sg of wolves-sg</strong></td>
<td>“The fox stole the wolf’s den.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Paki komezieki u kuzi.</strong></td>
<td>[pa.ki ko.me.ˈzie.ki u ˈku.zi]</td>
<td><strong>birds pl-imperative-land on branches</strong></td>
<td>“The birds are landing on the branches.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuviedi tienum muogi.**
   bears-sg sg-eat berries
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kiza koluozyo af sivuli.**
   otters pl-swim in non.core-lakes-sg
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Zhini tieko ikhu pa sibakidi.**
   mice-sg sg-give seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adavi tewieke atidi sioyudi.**
   foxes-sg sg-steal dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paki kosieki u siguzi.**
   birds pl-land on non.core-branches
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Kiza koluozyo izhe af sivuli.** (happening now)
- **Kiza koluozyo nan af sivuli.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuviedi tunum muogi.**
   - [ku.vie.di tu.num muo.gi]
   - bears-sg sg-non.past-eat berries
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kiza kogevozyo af sivuli.**
   - [ki.za ko.ge.vo.zjo af si.vu.li]
   - otters pl-past-swim in non.core-lakes-sg
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Zhini tegezheko ikhu pa sibakidi.**
   - [ʒi.ni te.ge.ʒe.ko i.xu pa si.ba.ki.di]
   - mice-sg sg-past-give seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adavi tegewieke atidi sioyudi.**
   - [ə.da.vi te.ge.wie.ke a.tı.di si.o.ju.di]
   - foxes-sg sg-past-steal dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paki koluzieki u siguzi.**
   - [pa.ki ko.lu.ʒie.ki u si.gu.zi]
   - birds pl-non.past-land on non.core-branches
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **izhe** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Kuviedi tunum izhe muogi.** (happening now)
- **Kuviedi tunum nan muogi.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuviedi temienum muogi.** [ku.'vie.di te.'mie.num 'muo.gi]
   bears-sg sg-imperfective-eat berries
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kiza kololuozyo af sivuli.** [ki.za ko.lo.'luo.zjo af si.'vu.li]
   otters pl-perfective-swim in non.core-lakes-sg
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Zhini teolieko ikhu pa sibakidi.** [ʒi.ni te.o.'lie.ko 'i.xu pa si.ba.'ki.di]
   mice-sg sg-perfective-give seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adavi teowieke atidi sioyudi.** [a.'da.vi te.o.'wie.ke a.'ti.di si.o.'ju.di]
   foxes-sg sg-perfective-steal dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paki komezieki u siguzi.** [pa.ki ko.me.'zie.ki u si.'gu.zi]
   birds pl-imperfective-land on non.core-branches
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. Kuviedi tienum emuogi. [ku.'vie.di tie.num e.'muo.gi]  
   bears-sg sg-eat acc-berries  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. Kiza koluozyo ivuli. [ki.za ko.'luo.zjo i.'vu.li]  
   otters pl-swim loc-sg  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. Zhini tieko fobakidi likhu. [ʒi.ni 'tie.ko fo.ba.'ki.di 'li.xu]  
   mice-sg sg-give dat-sg acc-seeds  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. Adavi tewieke latidi oboyudi. [a.'da.vi te.'wie.ke la.'ti.di o.bo.'ju.di]  
   foxes-sg sg-steal acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. Paki kosieki ikuzi. [pa.ki ko.'sie.ki i.'ku.zi]  
   birds pl-land loc-branches  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like izhe (“now”) and nan (“then”) can provide that context:

Kiza koluozyo izhe ivuli. (happening now)
Kiza koluozyo nan ivuli. (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.  *Kuviedi tunum emuogi.*  
   bears-sg sg-non.past-eat acc-berries  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2.  *Kiza kogevozyo ivuli.*  
   otters pl-past-swim loc-sg  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3.  *Zhini tegezheko fobakidi likhu.*  
   mice-sg sg-past-give dat-sg acc-seeds  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4.  *Adavi tegewieke latidi oboyudi.*  
   foxes-sg sg-past-steal acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5.  *Paki koluzieki ikuzi.*  
   birds pl-non.past-land loc-branches  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *izhe* ("now") and *nan* ("then") can provide more specificity:

- *Kuviedi tunum izhe emuogi.*  
  (happening now)

- *Kuviedi tunum nan emuogi.*  
  (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Kuviedi temienum emuogi.** [ku.ˈvie.di te.ˈmie.num e.ˈmuo.gi]  
   bears-sg sg-imperfective-eat acc-berries  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kiza kololuozyo ivuli.** [ˈki.za ko.lo.ˈluo.zjo i.ˈvu.li]  
   otters pl-perfective-swim loc-sg  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Zhini teolieko fobakidi likhu.** [ˈʒi.ni te.o.ˈlie.ko fo.bɑ.ˈki.di ˈli.xu]  
   mice-sg sg-perfective-give dat-sg acc-seeds  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Adavi teowieke latidi oboyudi.** [ɑ.ˈdɑ.vi te.o.ˈwie.ke lɑ.ˈti.di o.bo.ˈju.di]  
   foxes-sg sg-perfective-steal acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Paki komezieki ikuzi.** [pa.ˈki ko.me.ˈzie.ki i.ˈku.zi]  
   birds pl-imperfective-land loc-branches  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Num kuve muogi.*
   - *Numerical* *Subject* *Verb* *Object*
   - *num ˈku.ve ˈmuo.gi*
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Vozyo kiza af vul.*
   - *Location* *Subject* *Verb* *Object*
   - *vo.zjo ˈki.za af ˈvul*
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zheko zhin ikhu pa paki.*
   - *Recipient* *Thing done* *Subject* *Verb* *Object*
   - *ʒe.ko ˈʒin ˈi.xu pɑ ˈpɑ.ki*
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wieke adaf ati se voyu.*
   - *Thing done* *Subject* *Verb* *Object*
   - *wie.ke ˈa.daf ˈa.ti se ˈvo.ju*
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sieki paki u kuzi.*
   - *Location* *Subject* *Verb* *Object*
   - *sie.ki ˈpa.ki u ˈku.zi*
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Vozyo izhe kiza af vul.* (happening now)
- *Vozyo nan kiza af vul.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unum kuve muogi.*
   non.past-eat bear berry
   “The bear is eating berries.”
2. *Kevozyo kiza af vuI.*
   past-swim otter in lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. *Kezheko zhin ikhu pa paki.*
   past-give mouse seed to bird
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. *Kewieke adaf ati se voyu.*
   past-steal fox den of wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. *Uzieki paki u kuzi.*
   non.past-land bird on branch
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- *Unum izhe kuve muogi.* (happening now)
- *Unum nan kuve muogi.* (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?
You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Mienum kuve muogi.*
   imperfective-eat bear berry
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Oluozo kiza af vul.*
   perfective-swim otter in lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Olieko zhin ikhu pa paki.*
   perfective-give mouse seed to bird
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Owieke adaf ati se voyu.*
   perfective-steal fox den of wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Mezieki paki u kuzi.*
   imperfective-land bird on branch
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Num kuve muogi.*  
   eat bear berry  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Vozyo kiza af sivul.*  
   swim otter in non.core-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zheko zhin ikhu pa sibaki.*  
   give mouse seed to non.core-bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wieke adaf ati sivoyu.*  
   steal fox den non.core-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sieki paki u siguzi.*  
   land bird on non.core-branch  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Vozyo izhe kiza af sivul.* (happening now)
- *Vozyo nan kiza af sivul.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1.  *Unum kuve muogi.*  
   non.past-eat bear berry  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2.  *Kevozyo kiza af sivul.*  
    past-swim otter in non.core-lake  
    “The otters swam in the lake.”

3.  *Kezheko zhin ikhu pa sibaki.*  
    past-give mouse seed to non.core-bird  
    “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4.  *Kewieke adaf ati sivoyu.*  
    past-steal fox den non.core-wolf  
    “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5.  *Uzieki paki u siguzi.*  
    non.past-land bird on non.core-branch  
    “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

*Unum izhe kuve muogi.*  
(happening now)

*Unum nan kuve muogi.*  
(will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Mienum kuve muogi.*  
   imperfective-eat bear berry
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Oluozyo kiza af sivul.*  
   perfective-swim otter in non.core-lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Olieko zhin ikhu pa sibaki.*  
   perfective-give mouse seed to non.core-bird
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Owieke adaf ati sivoyu.*  
   perfective-steal fox den non.core-wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Mezieki paki u siguzi.*  
   imperfective-land bird on non.core-branch
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Num kuve emuogi.*
   
   eat bear acc-berry
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Vozyo kiza ivul.*
   
   swim otter loc-lake
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Zheko zhin fobaki likhu.*
   
   give mouse dat-bird acc-seed
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wieke adaf lati obuoyu.*
   
   steal fox acc-den gen-wolf
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sieki paki ikuzi.*
   
   land bird loc-branch
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Vozyo izhe kiza ivul.* (happening now)
- *Vozyo nan kiza ivul.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Unum kuve emuogi.**
   
   non.past-eat bear acc-berry
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Kevozyo kiza ivul.**
   
   past-swim otter loc-lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Kezheko zhin fobaki likhu.**
   
   past-give mouse dat-bird acc-seed
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Kewieke adaf lati obuoyu.**
   
   past-steal fox acc-den gen-wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Uzieki paki ikuzi.**
   
   non.past-land bird loc-branch
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **izhe** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Unum izhe kuve emuogi.** (happening now)
- **Unum nan kuve emuogi.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Mienum kuve emuogi.*  
   imperfective-eat bear acc-berry  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Oluozyo kiza ivul.*  
   perfective-swim otter loc-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Olieko zhin fobaki likhu.*  
   perfective-give mouse dat-bird acc-seed  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Owieke adaf lati obuoyu.*  
   perfective-steal fox acc-den gen-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Mezieki paki ikuzi.*  
   imperfective-land bird loc-branch  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nute kuve muogin.* [ˈnu.te ˈku.ve ˈmuo.gin]  
   eat-sg bear berry-pl  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Ozyuogo kizan af vul.* [o.ˈzjuo.go ˈki.zɑn af ˈvul]  
   swim-pl otter-pl in lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Ekuode zhin ikhun pa paki.* [e.ˈkuo.de ˈʒin ˈi.xun pa ˈpɑ.ki]  
   give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wekiede adaf ati se voyu.* [we.ˈkie.de ˈɑ.dɑf ˈɑ.ti se ˈvo.ju]  
   steal-sg fox den of wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sekigo pakin u kuzin.* [se.ˈki.go ˈpa.kin u ˈku.zin]  
   land-pl bird-pl on branch-pl  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Ozyuogo izhe kizan af vul.* (happening now)  
- *Ozyuogo nan kizan af vul.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Unute kuve muogin.*
   non.past-eat-sg bear berry-pl
   “The bear is eating berries.”
2. *Keozyuogo kizan af vul.*
   past-swim-pl otter-pl in lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”
3. *Keekuode zhin ikhun pa paki.*
   past-give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”
4. *Kewekiede adaf ati se voyu.*
   past-steal-sg fox den of wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”
5. *Uzekigo pakin u kuzin.*
   non.past-land-pl bird-pl on branch-pl
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- *Unute izhe kuve muogin.*  
  (happening now)
- *Unute nan kuve muogin.*  
  (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menute kuve muogin*.  
   imperfective-eat-sg bear berry-pl  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Olozyuogo kizan af vul*.  
   perfective-swim-pl otter-pl in lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Olekuode zhin ikhun pa paki*.  
   perfective-give-sg mouse seed-pl to bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Owekiede adaf ati se voyu*.  
   perfective-steal-sg fox den of wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Mezekigo pakin u kuzin*.  
   imperfective-land-pl bird-pl on branch-pl  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nute kuve muogin.*
   
   eat-sg bear berry-pl
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Ozyuogo kizan af sivul.*
   
   swim-pl otter-pl in non.core-lake
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

   
   give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wekiede adaf ati sivoyu.*
   
   steal-sg fox den non.core-wolf
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sekigo pakin u siguzin.*
   
   land-pl bird-pl on non.core-branch-pl
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

*Ozyuogo izhe kizan af sivul.* (happening now)

*Ozyuogo nan kizan af sivul.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Unute kuve muogin.**
   
   [u.'nu.te ku.ve 'muo.gin]
   
   non.past-eat-sg bear berry-pl
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Keozyuogo kizan af sivul.**

   [ke.o.ˈzjuo.go ˈki.zɑn ɑf ˈsi.vul]

   past-swim-pl otter-pl in non.core-lake
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Keekuode zhin ikhun pa sibaki.**

   [ke.e.ˈkuo.de ˈʒin ˈi.xun pɑ si.ˈbɑ.ki]

   past-give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Kewekiede adaf ati sivoyu.**

   [ke.we.ˈkie.de ˈɑ.dɑf ˈɑ.ti si.ˈvo.ju]

   past-steal-sg fox den non.core-wolf
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Uzekigo pakin u siguzin.**

   [u.ze.ˈki.go ˈpɑ.kin u si.ˈgu.zin]

   non.past-land-pl bird-pl on non.core-branch-pl
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **izhe** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Unute izhe kuve muogin.** (happening now)
- **Unute nan kuve muogin.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menute kuve muogin.*  
   [me.ˈnu.te ˈku ve ˈmuo.gin]  
   imperfective-eat-sg bear berry-pl  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Olozyuogo kizan af sivul.*  
   [o.lo.ˈzjuo.go ˈki.zɑn ɑf ˈsi.vul]  
   perfective-swim-pl otter-pl in non.core-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Olekuode zhin ikhun pa sibaki.*  
   [o.le.ˈkuo.de ˈʒin ˈi.xun pɑ si.ˈbɑ.ki]  
   perfective-give-sg mouse seed-pl to non.core-bird  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Owekiede adaf ati sivoyu.*  
   [o.we.ˈkie.de ˈɑ.dɑf ˈɑ.ti si.ˈvo.ju]  
   perfective-steal-sg fox den non.core-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Mezekigo pakin u siguzin.*  
   [me.ze.ˈki.go ˈpa.kin u si.ˈgu.zin]  
   imperfective-land-pl bird-pl on non.core-branch-pl  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Nute kuve emuogin.**
   - eat-sg bear acc-berry-pl
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Ozyuogo kizin ivul.**
   - swim-pl otter-pl loc-lake
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ekuode zhin fofoke likhun.**
   - give-sg mouse dat-bird acc-seed-pl
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Wekiede adaf lati obuoyu.**
   - steal-sg fox acc-den gen-wolf
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Sekigo pakin ikuzin.**
   - land-pl bird-pl loc-branch-pl
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- **Ozyuogo izhe kizin ivul.** (happening now)
- **Ozyuogo nan kizin ivul.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Unute kuve emuogin.**  
   [u.'nu.te ˈku.ve e.'muo.gin]  
   non.past-eat-sg bear acc-berry-pl  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Keozyuogo kizan ivul.**  
   [ke.o.'zjuo.go ˈki.zan ˈi.vul]  
   past-swim-pl otter-pl loc-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Keekuode zhin fobaki likhun.**  
   [ke.e.ˈkuo.de ˈʒin fo.ˈbɑ.ki ˈli.xun]  
   past-give-sg mouse dat-bird acc-seed-pl  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Kewekiede adaf lati obuoyu.**  
   [ke.we.ˈkie.de ˈɑ.dɑf ˈlɑ.ti o.ˈbuo.ju]  
   past-steal-sg fox acc-den gen-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Uzekigo pakin ikuzin.**  
   [u.ze.ˈki.go ˈpa.kin i.ˈku.zin]  
   non.past-land-pl bird-pl loc-branch-pl  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **izhe** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Unute izhe kuve emuogin.** (happening now)  
  [u.'nu.te ˈizhe ˈku.ve e.'muo.gin]

- **Unute nan kuve emuogin.** (will happen then)  
  [u.'nu.te ˈna.ˈnə ku.ve e.'muo.gin]

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menute kuve emuogin.*  
   imperfective-eat-sg bear acc-berry-pl  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Olozyuogo kizan ivul.*  
   perfective-swim-pl otter-pl loc-lake  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Olekuode zhin fobaki likhun.*  
   perfective-give-sg mouse dat-bird acc-seed-pl  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Owekiede adaf lati obuoyu.*  
   perfective-steal-sg fox acc-den gen-wolf  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Mezekigo pakin ikuzin.*  
   imperfective-land-pl bird-pl loc-branch-pl  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nute kuviedi muogi.* 
   - eat-sg bears-sg berries
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Ozyuogo kiza af vuli.* 
   - swim-pl otters in lakes-sg
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

   - give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Wekiede adavi atidi se oyudi.* 
   - steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg of wolves-sg
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sekigo paki u kuzi.* 
   - land-pl birds on branches
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Ozyuogo izhe kiza af vuli.* (happening now)
- *Ozyuogo nan kiza af vuli.* (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Unute kuviedi muogi.**
   non.past-eat-sg bears-sg berries
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Keozyuogo kiza af vuli.**
   past-swim-pl otters in lakes-sg
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Keekuode zhini ikhu pa pakidi.**
   past-give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Kewekiede adavi atidi se oyudi.**
   past-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg of wolves-sg
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Uzekigo paki u kuzi.**
   non.past-land-pl birds on branches
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **izhe** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Unute izhe kuviedi muogi.** (happening now)
- **Unute nan kuviedi muogi.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**
You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Menute kuviedi muogi.**
   - [me.ˈnu.te ku.ˈvie.di ˈmuo.gi]
   - imperfective-eat-sg bears-sg berries
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Olozyuogo kiza af vuli.**
   - [o.lo.ˈzjuo.go ˈki.za af ˈvu.li]
   - perfective-swim-pl otters in lakes-sg
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Olekuode zhini ikhu pa pakidi.**
   - [o.le.ˈkuo.de ˈʒi.ni ˈi.xu pɑ pɑ.ˈki.di]
   - perfective-give-sg mice-sg seeds to birds-sg
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Owekiede adavi atidi se oyudi.**
   - [o.we.ˈkie.de a.ˈda vi a.ˈti.di se o.ˈju.di]
   - perfective-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg of wolves-sg
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Mezekigo paki u kuzi.**
   - [me.ze.ˈki.go ˈpa.ki u ˈku.zi]
   - imperfective-land-pl birds on branches
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Nute kuviedi muogi.*
   - [ˈnu.te ku.ˈvie.di ˈmuo.gi]
   - *eat-sg bears-sg berries*
   - “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Ozyuogo kiza af sivuli.*
   - [o.ˈzjuo.go ˈki.za af si.ˈvu.li]
   - *swim-pl otters in non.core-lakes-sg*
   - “The otters swam in the lake.”

   - [e.ˈkuo.de ˈʒi.ni ˈi.xu pa si.ba.ˈki.di]
   - *give-sg mice-sg seeds to non.core-birds-sg*
   - “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

   - [we.ˈkie.de a.ˈdɑ.vi a.ˈti.di si.o.ˈju.di]
   - *steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg*
   - “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Sekigo paki u siguzi.*
   - [se.ˈki.go ˈpa.ki u si.ˈgu.zi]
   - *land-pl birds on non.core-branches*
   - “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like *izhe* (“now”) and *nan* (“then”) can provide that context:

- *Ozyuogo izhe kiza af sivuli.*
  - (happening now)

- *Ozyuogo nan kiza af sivuli.*
  - (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Unute kuviedi muogi.**
   
   non.past-eat-sg bears-sg berries
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Keozyuogo kiza af sivuli.**
   
   past-swim-pl otters in non.core-lakes-sg
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Keekuode zhini ikhu pa sibakidi.**
   
   past-give-sg mice-sg seeds to non.core-birds-sg
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Kewekiede adavi atidi siyudi.**
   
   past-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Uzekigo paki u siguzi.**
   
   non.past-land-pl birds on non.core-branches
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **izhe** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Unute izhe kuviedi muogi.** (happening now)
- **Unute nan kuviedi muogi.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. *Menute kuviedi muogi.*  
   [me.ˈnu.te ku.ˈvie.di ˈmuo.gi]  
   imperfective-eat-sg bears-sg berries  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. *Olozyuogo kiza af sivuli.*  
   [o.lo.ˈzjuo.go ˈki.za af si.ˈvu.li]  
   perfective-swim-pl otters in non.core-lakes-sg  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. *Olekuode zhini ikhu pa sibakidi.*  
   [o.le.ˈkuo.de ˈʒi.ni ˈi.xu pɑ si.bɑ.ˈki.di]  
   perfective-give-sg mice-sg seeds to non.core-birds-sg  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. *Owekiede adavi atidi sioyudi.*  
   [o.we.ˈkie.de a.ˈdɑ.vi a.ˈti.di si.o.ˈju.di]  
   perfective-steal-sg foxes-sg dens-sg non.core-wolves-sg  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. *Mezekigo paki u siguzi.*  
   [me.ze.ˈki.go ˈpa.ki u si.ˈgu.zi]  
   imperfective-land-pl birds on non.core-branches  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

Want to start over?

You can go back to Decision Point 1 to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Nute kuviedi emuogi.**
   
   [ˈnu.te ku.ˈvie.di e.ˈmuo.gi]
   
   eat-sg bears-sg acc-berries
   
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Ozyuogo kiza ivuli.**
   
   [o.ˈzju.o.go ˈki.za i.ˈvu.li]
   
   swim-pl otters loc-lakes-sg
   
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Ekuode zhini fobakidi likhu.**
   
   [e.ˈkuo.de ˈʒi.ni fo.bɑ.ˈki.di ˈli.xu]
   
   give-sg mice-sg dat-birds-sg acc-seeds
   
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Wekiede adavi latidi oboyudi.**
   
   [we.ˈkie.de a.ˈda.vi la.ˈti.di o.bo.ˈju.di]
   
   steal-sg foxes-sg acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg
   
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Sekigo paki ikuzi.**
   
   [se.ˈki.go ˈpa.ki i.ˈku.zi]
   
   land-pl birds loc-branches
   
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

If more specificity is needed to mark when the action of the verb occurred, adverbs like **izhe** ("now") and **nan** ("then") can provide that context:

- **Ozyuogo izhe kiza ivuli.** (happening now)
- **Ozyuogo nan kiza ivuli.** (happened then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

---

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

1. **Unute kuviedi emuogi.**  
   non.past-eat-sg bears-sg acc-berries  
   “The bear is eating berries.”

2. **Keozyuogo kiza ivuli.**  
   past-swim-pl otters loc-lakes-sg  
   “The otters swam in the lake.”

3. **Keekuode zhini fobakidi likhu.**  
   past-give-sg mice-sg dat-birds-sg acc-seeds  
   “The mouse gave the bird seeds.”

4. **Kewekiede adavi latidi oboyudi.**  
   past-steal-sg foxes-sg acc-dens-sg gen-wolves-sg  
   “The fox stole the wolf’s den.”

5. **Uzekigo paki ikuzi.**  
   non.past-land-pl birds loc-branches  
   “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry tense markers to indicate whether they occurred in the past. The non-past tense could also be interpreted as future (e.g. “The bear will eat berries”). Adverbs like **izhe** (“now”) and **nan** (“then”) can provide more specificity:

- **Unute izhe kuviedi emuogi.** (happening now)
- **Unute nan kuviedi emuogi.** (will happen then)

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.
You have made all the decisions necessary for translating the basic structures in the original five sentences. Their final forms are here:

5. *Mezekigo paki ikuzi.* [me.ze.ˈki.go ˈpa.ki i.ˈku.zi] imperfective-land-pl birds loc-branches “The birds are landing on the branches.”

Verbs now carry aspect markers to indicate whether they are complete (i.e. occurred in the past and are finished) or ongoing (i.e. happening now).

Your journey with this conlang-venture is complete!

**Want to start over?**

You can go back to **Decision Point 1** to begin this adventure anew.